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HAVE YOU
REGISTERED
COMMUNIST?

Western Worker

WESTERN ORGAN OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A.
(Section of the Communist International)

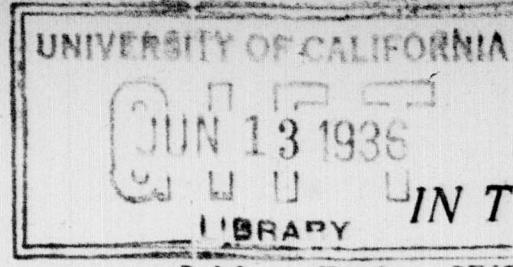
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GENERAL STRIKE MOVEMENT SWEEPS FRANCE

ORGANIZING OF POTATO DIGGERS WIN FARMER-LABOR PARTY PUSHED

LOUIS BRADLEY, LEADER IN FIELD STRIKE, IS ARRESTED

Chicago Conference Votes For State And Local Parties, But No Presidential Campaign

SEEKS C. I. O. AID
Many Unions And State Labor Party Committees Are Represented

CHICAGO, June 5.—Vigorous but harmonious was the two-day conference here last week-end which set into motion preliminary organization for a national Farmer-Labor Party.

Called by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Association committee, the conference voted against naming a presidential ticket this year, but for the setting up of state and local Farmer-Labor Parties and tickets, in accordance with the declaration of principles.

(Text of declaration on Page 4.)

The Minnesota committee was empowered to call a national convention to build a national party, assisted by an advisory committee of 25 elected by the conference.

No provision was made as to a specified time for the convention, but sometime in 1936 was thought probable.

Decision for the Minnesota F. L. P. "to contact and to seek the cooperation of significant and representative organizations and bodies in the field," was believed to mean particularly an appeal to labor's non-partisan league and to the Committee on Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman.

VITAL RESOLUTION

Full text of the resolution, introduced jointly by J. B. S. Hardman of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and the leaders of the Minnesota F. L. P. follows in full:

"1. That this conference goes on record as favoring the formation of a national party of farmers, labor, liberal middle class, and professional and unemployed workers' organizations.

"2. That this conference formulates the essential political and economic reasons for the formation of such party.

"3. That this conference favors the launching of independent farmer, labor and liberal congressional candidates in the various states and districts where there may be a chance of success in 1936.

"4. That this conference requests the Minnesota State Farmer-Labor Association Committee to continue its efforts toward bringing about the launching of a national party, as above described, in 1936.

To that end the State Committee of the Farmer-Labor Association of Minnesota is asked actively to contact and to seek the cooperation of significant and representative organizations and bodies in the field.

"5. That this conference asks the State Committee to select 15 members of this gathering to act as an advisory and cooperating council to help in the realization of the above indicated aims.

"6. That the formal sponsorship of calling a determining convention for the launching of a national party should be left open at this time and that the Farmer-Labor Association of Minnesota be given discretionary powers to decide on the form of action in consultation with the Advisory Council."

Governor Floyd Olson, Farmer-Laborite of Minnesota, stated: "While it is not advisable to place a third-party presidential ticket in the field because such a ticket may defeat our liberal president (Roosevelt) and elect a fascist Republican, it could aid greatly in helping to elect liberals to con-

FEDERATION WILL AID IN FIGHT ON C.S.

Maritime Convention Endorses Youth Act; Labor Party Resolution Lost In Vote

SAN PEDRO, Calif.—The Maritime Federation of the Pacific was nearing completion of its Second Annual Convention on Thursday. The convention endorsed the American Youth Act, among the progressive resolutions adopted.

One of the most important decisions of the convention was the passing of a resolution opposing any discrimination as to race, color or creed, calling on all organizations affiliated with the Federation to take immediate steps to stop and prevent any discrimination "by whom and wherever practiced within the organizations."

This was passed almost unanimously, with only three dissenting from the floor and one voting against it.

A resolution was passed to co-operate with the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association in its effort to obtain an A. F. of L. charter, and condemning the action of "certain officers within an international union" for preventing the M. E. B. A. from obtaining a charter.

The convention gave its full support, in a resolution which was passed, to the Modesto prisoners, also calling for intensification of the boycott of Standard Oil products.

The convention came out strongly as recognizing only the membership of the Sailors' Union of the Pacific, as operating through its Emergency Committee, as against any membership at large set up by the I. S. U. secretary-treasurer following the revoking of the S. U. P. charter.

The Federation reaffirmed its stand for an 8-hour day for members of the Marine Cooks and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

S. F. ASSEMBLYMAN WILL AID IN C. S. PETITION CAMPAIGN

SAN FRANCISCO, June 5.—Growing organizational strength and influence of the 22nd Assembly District Committee for Repeal of the Criminal Syndicalism Act, made itself felt here this week when Assemblyman Kenneth B. Dawson told the committee that he endorsed the initiative petition campaign and would circulate a petition himself in his district.

Dawson was elected as a Republican, a Democrat, and a Progressive. He defeated L. Raymond Holmes, Epic for the Democratic nomination in 1934.

The 22nd Assembly District Committee holds regular weekly meetings, the next one scheduled for June 12th, Friday, at 74 Macondray Lane.

MORE ACTIVITY!

The San Francisco repeal campaign will go on the air next Wednesday, June 10th, over Station KGGC at 7 p. m., with William P. Secretary of the conference.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

LABOR FRONT BETWEEN U.S., MEXICO URGED

Confederation of Workers of Mexico Sends Delegation To Expose Lies of Calles, Morones

FIGHT FASCISM

U. S. Oil Companies Exposed; Sheriff Murphy Booed As Reactionary

By John Broman.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—"Organized labor in Mexico and in the United States have common enemies. Fascism in either the United States or Mexico would do away with the progressive labor movement. We know too well that Mexico is a colonial country. We bring fraternal greetings to organized labor in this country, and we offer our cooperation if the time should come to fight against fascism."

This was the message brought to the workers of San Francisco here last night by Alejandro Carrillo, leading a delegation from the Confederation of Workers of Mexico, embracing 96 per cent of organized labor in the southern nation.

The Inter-Professional Association sponsored the banquet in honor of the Mexican labor delegation, which also included Eduardo Innes, president of the General Oil Workers' Union of Mexico, and Alfonso Sanchez Madariaga, secretary of the Confederation in Mexico City. Carrillo represents the General Intellectual Workers' Union.

EXPLAINS TRUTH

Tour of the delegation was prompted by the fact that Plutarco Elias Calles, ex-dictator, and Luis N. Morones, former labor "faker," had gained the ear of President William Green, of the A. F. of L., and were distorting the position of the Mexican workers to their brother workers of the United States. Calles and Morones were both expelled from Mexico by the Cardenas government as vicious, fascist enemies of the Mexican people.

Innes told of the struggles of the oil workers against the imperialistic oil companies, chiefly Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, and Shell, who have forced pay down as low as a peso a day, or 27 cents in American money.

"In 1928 I was sent to jail as a Communist because I wanted better conditions," said Innes.

FOSTER DISEASE!

He told of the prevalence of malaria among the oil workers, and of the practice of the big oil companies in furnishing adulterated quinine, or charging excessive prices for it. Recently "quinine" capsules were analyzed, said Innes, and were found to contain Epsom salts and talcum powder!

Of 85,000 miners organized, 55 to 60 per cent of them suffer with silicosis and silico-tuberculosis, he related, and added that they were taking back with them the latest studies on treating silicosis, and serums to be used against pernicious malaria, which they obtained from the Rockefeller Institute.

"We fight against fascism," concluded Innes. "If it is necessary to waste our last blood, we'll do it anyhow! And we'll cooperate with every country that fights against fascism."

Madariaga's speech was translated by Carrillo.

"Those born and raised listening to the canons and rifles during the uprisings of the Mexican masses, who fought their way to a better standard of living," said Madariaga, "cannot be in favor of men like Calles who try to keep the promises of the revolution from coming into effect in our country."

SHERIFF BOOED

Dan Murphy, sheriff of San Fran-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

OPEN LETTER TO CALIFORNIA CONFERENCE OF AGRICULTURAL WORKERS, STOCKTON, JUNE 6

By Pat Chambers, Caroline Decker, and Albert Hougard.

Greetings:

We, who are prevented by prison bars from attending your conference in person, send cordial greetings to the California Conference of Agricultural Workers and best wishes for the success of its work and for the accomplishment of the vital task of organizing the most cruelly exploited workers in America, the agricultural laborers of California. We especially greet the participation of the A. F. of L. unions of California in this conference, because organized labor must throw all its forces into the task of supporting the fight for the improvement of the agricultural workers' conditions, and to combat the fascist, vigilante methods of terrorism used by the employers to maintain coolie standards of living. We, who were railroaded to prison under the Criminal Syndicalist Law because we were active in organizing the agricultural workers, at a time when only the Communists saw the need for it, are glad to see that the whole organized labor movement is becoming concerned with this problem; we feel that our work has borne some fruit.

NINE PROPOSALS

Permit us, therefore, to make a few proposals which we hope the Conference will consider:

1.—The Conference should go on record for the launching of a state-wide organization drive among the agricultural workers, and take immediate steps to organize this drive.

2.—A State Organization Committee and Local Organization Committee should be set up in every Central Labor Council-area; the local committees should include representatives of the Central Labor Council, local trade unions, farmers and unemployed organizations; the state committee should be organized to include representatives of all locals of already-existing agricultural unions.

3.—A crew of local field organizers to be set up by the local committees immediately to start the organization drive.

4.—The State and local committees should start a drive to raise finances through the trade unions, to be used exclusively for organization work of the field organizers; all the rest of the organization apparatus to be on a voluntary basis.

5.—The organization of the workers should be the Federal locals, affiliated with the A. F. of L., and with the Central Labor Councils and State Federation of Labor; the Federal locals should be united on a state scale into a State Council of Agricultural Workers Locals, affiliated with the State Federation of Labor.

6.—The A. F. of L. locals should co-operate with the independent agricultural unions, with the objective of eventually bringing the independent unions into the A. F. of L.; fraternal representatives from the independent unions should be brought into the State Council, and into the organizing committees, to further joint action.

7.—Special measures for a low initiation and dues system should be established within the reach of every agricultural laborer; this is vital to the success of an organization drive.

8.—All Federal locals should be guaranteed full local autonomy as to the principles and program of the A. F. of L. Without complete trade union democracy the confidence of the agricultural workers cannot be won.

9.—A state-wide publicity campaign should be conducted against the growers' terrorist methods, vigilantism, and for the repeal of the anti-labor Criminal Syndicalist Law and the release of the victims of that law. A demand should be made on the LaFollette Congressional Investigating Committee to investigate the abrogation of civil liberties in California.

With fraternal greetings,

PAT CHAMBERS,
CAROLINE DECKER,
ALBERT HOUGARD.

BULLETIN
WASHINGTON, June 5.—Organization of 500,000 steel workers loomed here today following decision of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers to join the Committee on Industrial Organization. Asked what action the A. F. of L. executive council might take, Lewis replied: "I can think of nothing so uninteresting tonight as Mr. Green's platitudes and generalities."

Alameda Council Condemns Green's Attack on C.I.O.

ALL INDUSTRY IS PARALYZED IN WAGE FIGHT

Leon Blum Prepares to Take Over Govt Reins; Announces His Cabinet

TO BE PREMIER
Big Strike Movements Also In Spain and In Belgium

PARIS.—A general strike movement is sweeping France, with over 400,000 workers out, tying up completely the metallurgical, munitions, automobile, food, chemical, building, clothing and printing industries.

The workers have struck to show their determination to wring from the fascist minded employers higher wages, shorter hours, and the closed shop throughout French industry.

The strikers' ranks grew hourly, involving even police patrol drivers. In the "Red Belt" surrounding Paris, over 100,000 workers remained in the plants in a "folded arms" strike, similar to the recent "sit-down" strikes in the United States.

ALL INDUSTRIES AFFECTED

The ranks of the strikers include nearly every section of the working-class from workers in the heaviest industries to plumbers, taxi drivers, waiters in cafes, mothers employed in biscuit factories, department store and warehouse workers, workers in motion picture studios, perfume factories and furniture plants.

In the north, the textile mills in the Lille area were being held by the striking workers.

The biggest shipyards and steel plants, the huge Renault and Citroen Auto plants, as well as scores of American-owned plants (Ford's Crane Metal, Standard Oil branches, etc.) are among those closed down by the strike.

Students

defied all authority during the past week in a series of swift, militant anti-Japanese moves, despite all official warnings that demonstrations would be considered provocative. They demand the immediate dropping of anti-Red-Army campaigns, and favor the unifying of all liberal-nationalist and anti-Japanese forces in a major campaign to drive the invader out.

Now they are supported from South China, where former 19th Route Army officers and men, heroic defenders of Chapei, declare themselves ready to join with the forces of the Nanking government if Chiang Kai-shek and his supporters will immediately organize a military campaign against the Japanese.

The government of Premier Albert Sarraut was preparing late Thursday afternoon to resign and to call on Blum to form a new Cabinet. Blum's tentative cabinet stood as follows:

BLUM'S Cabinet
Premier: Leon Blum; Minister of state, Chautemps, Radical Socialist; Maurice Violette, Radical Socialist; Paul Faure, Socialist; Minister of War, Eduard Daladier, Radical Socialist; Minister of the Navy, Blanchot, Socialist; Air Minister, Cot, Radical Socialist; Minister of Justice, Ruart, Radical Socialist; Minister of Agriculture, Monnet, Socialist; Minister of Merchant Marine, Maulion, Radical Socialist; Finance, Auriol, Socialist; Foreign Affairs, Delbos, Radical Socialist; Minister of Interior, Salengro, Socialist; Minister of National Economy, Spinasse, Socialist; Minister of Education, Zay, Radical Socialist; Minister of Labor, Lebas, Socialist.

THE COMMUNIST POSITION
The Blum government will have the support of the Communist Party in all measures which conform to the interests of the toilers, to the defense of freedom, and maintenance of peace, but the Communist Party is not participating in this government.

The Blum government cannot be called a Peoples' Front government.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

UNEMPLOYED UNION PICKETS WPA OFFICES

Council Blocks Criticism Of Supervisors For Relief Discrimination In Los Angeles

LOS ANGELES, June 4.—Forty militant WPA workers, members of the Public Works and Unemployed Union, started picketing WPA headquarters at 12th and Santee streets here yesterday in protest against refusal of Colonel Donald H. Connolly, WPA administrator, to recognize grievance committee of the P.W.U.U.

The P.W.U.U. has demanded of Connolly and the administration that a Labor Relations Board be set up with the P.W.U.U. represented and that the grievance committee of the union be recognized.

Pat Calahan, county organizer of the P.W.U.U., stated that the picket line is to be increased daily and that workers will continue to picket until their demands are won.

All workers and sympathizers are urged to assemble at 121½ So. Broadway each morning at 8:30 to join the picket line.

PROTEST KILLED

LOS ANGELES, June 3.—Although numerous complaints have been filed with councilmen by their constituents against treatment received from county charity workers, the City Council today blocked all criticism of the County Welfare Department by defeating a welfare committee report which would have placed full responsibility on the Board of Supervisors.

Eight of the 13 councilmen present thought more of their political scalps than of an honest investigation of charges that "relief recipients were being discriminated against." Five supported the committee report, submitted by Councilman G. Vernon Bennett.

"NOSE" GAY

Councilman Earl C. Gay wanted nothing to do with such an issue.

"I think we better keep our noses at home," he said bluntly.

Criticism of the sacrosanct Board of Supervisors by the council was frowned upon by Councilman John W. Baumgartner, who made the motion to file the report declaring that adoption would constitute nothing less than criticism of that body.

The report embodied complaints that relief recipients were being discriminated against; that the so-called "standard food package" was a source of dissatisfaction because of high prices charged against the relief recipient's budget; and that relief clients had found it impossible to get in touch with county officials who were in a position to receive their complaints and act upon them.

GENERAL STRIKE MOVE SPREADING IN ALL FRANCE

Leon Blum Prepares to Take Over Reins of Government

(Continued from Page 1) in the sense given these words by the Communist Party.

Perequisites for such a government, as given by Georgi Dimitroff in his report to the 7th World Congress of the Communist International, are: that the bourgeois state apparatus must be so paralyzed and disorganized that the bourgeoisie cannot prevent the formation of a government of struggle against fascism and reaction; the broadest masses of toilers, especially trade unions, must be in a violent state of revolt against fascism and reaction, though not yet ready to rise in insurrection; the differentiation in the ranks of the Socialist and other non-Communist parties in the People's Front must be such that a considerable proportion of them demand ruthless measures against fascists and other reactionaries and openly come out against reactionary sections of their own parties which are hostile to Communism.

Such conditions, according to Maurice Thorez, secretary of the French Communist Party, do not yet exist.

MADRID.—Hundreds of thousands of workers in Spain are out on strike demanding from the government a satisfactory solution of the unemployment problem. One hundred thousand workers in Malaga province are among those out.

The Nazis' Idea of a Peace Maker



On the shining white shirt front of Owen D. Young (right), General Electric top executive, Carl Byoir pins a medal citing Young's "contributions to the cause of international cooperation." Byoir was named two years ago as a paid German Nazi publicity agent in the United States. Young, a J. P. Morgan protege, has business connections, through the General Electric, with leading European industrial, chemical and munitions firms.

SACRAMENTO JAIL IS TORTURE CHAMBER, SAYS PETTIS PERRY

LOS ANGELES, June 3.—Relating indescribable scenes of police brutality that vie with the torture chambers of the Inquisition, Pettis Perry, well-known Negro Communist here, returned from Sacramento yesterday where he served 30 days in the city jail for speaking without a permit in the Plaza there during the 1934 campaign.

Strikers Plead Guilty; Case Ends

LOS ANGELES, June 2.—Arrested last May 17th in the Palos Verdes beach district, 41 striking vegetable workers were free yesterday as their trial came to an abrupt close in Justice of the Peace Frank Carroll's court in Moneta yesterday.

Originally pleading not guilty to frame-up misdemeanor charges growing out of the strike, 29 of the defendants abandoned their mass defense policy and changed their pleas to guilty, under the advice of James Carter, attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union.

They were given suspended sentences of 30 days and placed on probation for one year. Request by 12 of the defendants, including two women, that charges against them be dismissed, was granted by the court. Marcelina Reyes, a third woman arrested, pleaded guilty yesterday.

Nearly every drunk in the tanks was beaten up, Perry said. The face of one was cut wide open with a sap and he was left unconscious on the floor by the jailers. Nearly all in this tank left without money. When they asked for property slips they were beaten up, later given a drink of whisky and released.

The convention received a request by the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipyard Workers, with locals in many Pacific Coast ports, for affiliation to the Federation on a coastwise basis. This was discussed at length and was still to be decided on.

The convention heard E. F. Dillon, member of Machinists' 68, San Francisco, speak on behalf of Money and Billings. This was done at a telegraphed request by Tom Mooney.

The general conference could not be described as forward-looking. It adopted, for instance, a confused middle-of-the-road statement on the economic question which pleased no one except those who cry Peace, Peace, when there is no peace. But it did refuse to play the tune the Tory pipers piped. It turned down a resolution calling for an official body to interpret the church's official social statements. It answered some memorials asking that the term Methodist be taken away from the federation simply by asking groups that were unofficial to make that fact clear in their public statements. Incidentally, it slapped the federation on the wrist for its affiliation with the American League Against War and Fascism, without mentioning either organization by name; and to keep the balance straight, indirectly rebuked laymen for attempting to throttle the pulpit.

Among the trade union delegates, the newer unions were prominent, including the auto workers, rubber workers, Kenosha Simmons' federal union, progressive wing of the steel workers, and progressive A. F. of L. central bodies like the Hartford, Conn., Central Labor Council. J. B. S. Hardman, editor of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' journal, took a leading part in the conference, and spoke of the "Roosevelt infatuation" but said it was something that had to be reckoned with.

Philip Randolph, president of International Union of Sleeping Car Porters and Maids, with John B. Davis as alternate; J. B. S. Hardman, New York; Wilmer Tate, president, Akron Central Labor Union; David Lasser, American Workers' Alliance; Waldo McNutt, American League Against War and Fascism; Colin Welles, American Federation of Teachers, Milwaukee; Sander Genis, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, St. Paul; Elmer Brown, New York Typographical Union; William Kuehnel, president Hartford Federation of Labor; Wyndham Mortimer, vice-president, United Automobile Workers, Cleveland; A. I. Harris, editor of Minnesota Leader, Farmer-Labor state organ; Maurice Sugar, Detroit labor attorney.

The economic crisis deepens; reaction gains headway; the war drums are sounding. The federation knows that Methodists belong in a People's Front. It means to get them there if possible.

BRUSSELS.—A general strike of dock workers tied up the harbor of Antwerp, main Belgian port. The workers demand wage increases.

REGISTER COMMUNIST AS BLOW AGAINST REACTION!

WESTERN WORKER

ILA STRIKES IN STOCKTON

Grain Warehouse Closed Down By Militant Local

STOCKTON.—Striking workers of the Stockton Grain Terminal, members of I. L. A. Warehousemen's Local 38-109, were solid on Thursday behind their demands for 75 cents an hour and time and a half for overtime.

The union rejected a compromise offer of 6½ cents an hour for workers in the terminal. The present rate is 60 cents.

Operators talked of shifting operations to Port Costa, in Contra Costa County. The warehousemen have been working at the grain terminal under an arbitration agreement, which expired on June 1.

The R. G. Letourneau road building machinery plant has also been tied up by a strike of 200 workers, demanding a 40 hour week, with 8 hour shifts, to replace the present 55 hour week with two shifts of 10 and 11 hours. The Letourneau strikers demand a minimum wage of 85 cents an hour, and demand also that no more than one apprentice be hired for every 5 skilled men.

The strikers charge that apprentices are being taken from schools, and that these 14 to 18 year old boys are working without wages.

FEDERATION TO FIGHT C. S. LAW

(Continued from Page 1) Stewards, who will work 12 to 14 hours a day.

THE FARMER-LABOR PARTY

The Resolutions Committee non-concurred in the resolutions originally introduced for the Farmer-Labor Party.

A minority resolution was introduced by delegates Stern, Rathbone and Pringle, that the Federation call on all affiliated unions to assume leadership in organizing local trade union committees to sponsor formation of local Farmer-Labor Parties, that the Federation work for endorsement of local Farmer-Labor parties by other trade union bodies, also that the convention endorse the formation of local Farmer-Labor parties with the understanding that the Farmer-Labor Party will not place a presidential candidate in the field in 1936. This resolution of the minority on the resolutions committee was lost by a vote of 81 to 67, with some 20 delegates absent.

The convention condemned the appointment of Paul Scharenberg and John Bley, I. S. U. international officials who have fought the rank and file, to the Senate Safety at Sea Committee.

WHAT PRICE "CONFESSIONS"

"Then there was a lad by the name of Noche, from Los Angeles. He told me that he was beaten mercilessly on the day of his arrival in Sacramento. His ribs, he said, felt like they were broken. His lungs seemed to be affected and he breathed with difficulty. He refused to sign a confession. He was charged with burglary. They can kill me first," he told me."

Once when he returned, heel marks could be seen in the flesh of his abdomen. The last time his face was swollen and discolored, his mouth was bleeding, his eyes were entirely closed, and it was with difficulty that he remained on his feet.

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Methodist Church Progressives Will Continue Activity

Social Service Federation In Smashing Victory Over Hearst Reaction

By Winifred L. Chappell, Co-Secretary, Methodist Federation for Social Service

The widely-heralded "battle of Columbus" between progressive forces of the Methodist Episcopal church and church reactionaries has left the Methodist Federation for Social Service in a key position to carry forward its program. In season and out, the federation has insistently called attention to the meaning of the economic crisis in human terms and to the need for a new social order, and it will continue to do so with more vigor than ever.

Tory schemers, inside and outside the church, had long had an eye on the quadrennial general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, which met in Columbus in May.

HEARST ATTACK

The Hearst press led an onslaught last summer when it syndicated the Ralph M. Easley articles calling on the Methodist church to get rid of the "McConnell-Ward aggregation." By this it had reference to the Methodist Federation for Social Service, of which Bishop Francis J. McConnell is president, and Prof. Harry F. Ward secretary and recognized leader. The federation is committed to rejection of "the method of the struggle for profit as the economic base for society" and the substitution of "the method of social economic planning under democratic control with social ownership of all things necessary to its successful operation."

At the same time reactionary Methodist laymen organized and started a campaign to put a quietus on Methodist radicals. Laymen in other parts of the country took a hand, though many lined up with the progressives.

Onslaughts by reactionaries, culminating at the recent conference, failed, however, to defeat the federation. On the contrary, the federation voted to increase its budget and extend its program of education and action throughout the Methodist church. It has employed Charles C. Webber, young Methodist preacher, well known for the part he played in industrial conflicts, as its field secretary. Part of his work will be to line up church workers of a community, where middle class support is needed to help labor in safeguarding civil liberties or improving conditions.

CONFERENCE CONFUSED

The general conference could not be described as forward-looking. It adopted, for instance, a confused middle-of-the-road statement on the economic question which pleased no one except those who cry Peace, Peace, when there is no peace. But it did refuse to play the tune the Tory pipers piped. It turned down a resolution calling for an official body to interpret the church's official social statements. It answered some memorials asking that the term Methodist be taken away from the federation simply by asking groups that were unofficial to make that fact clear in their public statements. Incidentally, it slapped the federation

**California
Labor Notes**

MARTINEZ.—Local 5 of the Oil Workers' Union reports great organizational gains during the months of April and May. The local established a special dispensation in initiation and reinstatement during a May membership drive.

WILMINGTON.—Strike of the Soap and Edible Oil Workers' Union ended here when officials of the Vegetable Oil Products Company agreed to hire 30 men they had locked out since the strike, and called five of the men for immediate work.

Employers and union representatives are meeting to discuss the proposed wage scale of 57½ cents per hour for laborers and 85 cents per hour for operators and mechanics, approximately 20 per cent in wages.

SAN FRANCISCO.—Molders' Union No. 161 has announced that its 64th annual picnic will be held on Sunday, June 21st.

SAN PEDRO.—Several score new members have been taken in by the Auto Mechanics' Union here in the last few weeks, keeping up the average of 10 per week over a period of several months, according to Everett Gruber, union official. Only the Acme Garage, in the rear of 277 West 7th street, refuses to negotiate with the union and is being picketed.

REDONDO BEACH.—Carpenters' Local 1478 is planning an affair for Saturday, June 24th, for the benefit of the striking Millmen 884, the Furniture Workers and the Boat Builders. Time and place will be announced later.

LONG BEACH.—Increase in wages for all union workers in union shops was won here recently by Typographical Union Local 656. All union plants signed the contract. The union reports all its members working.

LOS ANGELES HARBOR.—Three ship building firms here have met demands of the Ship Builders and Boat Builders' Union, for \$14 an hour and union recognition.

HUNTINGTON PARK.—Atlantic and Pacific, Ralphs' and several other local grocers are on the unfair list of Carpenters' Local 1500 here, and trade unionists and sympathizers are urged to patronize other stores.

CULVER CITY.—Nancy's Hungarian Cafe here has been placed on the unfair list of the Culinary Workers' Union and is being picketed by the union. Workers in the motion picture studios are asked not to patronize this cafe.

SAN DIEGO.—Rank and file trade unionists here are urging a strong drive to organize unorganized workers. At the present time 400 workers in the fishing and canning industry are completely unorganized. Only a dozen workers out of 1500 in the agricultural fields are organized. The 3000 workers in Consolidated Aircraft Company's plant are just beginning to organize.

The Machinists' Union is conducting an organizational drive in the Consolidated plant, but requires help, the rank and file point out. The Consolidated already has the promise of the Chamber of Commerce to throw their entire support behind keeping the plant open shop.

However, the Machinists' Union won a victory in gaining reinstatement of Brother Franklin, who had been fired for union activity.

LOMITA.—Al's Meat Market here signed an agreement with the Butchers' Union, leaving the S and W. Meat Market on the unfair list. In Wilmington the Bay Drive-In Market, the A. and P. Meat Market and the Coast Grocery State Meat Department are on the unfair list.

BAKERSFIELD.—The Truck Drivers' Union reports great gains, having signed up the Newell Dairy, Kirk Ragland Dairies, Superior Creamery, Quality Dairy, and the Bakersfield Rock and Gravel Company.

At the last meeting of the union, 12 new members were initiated, making a total of more than 100 new members during the month of May.

UNION CHARTER STOLEN

HOLLYWOOD, JUNE 2.—Thieves entered the office of Local 5 of the Painters' Union at 5402 Hollywood boulevard here last night, and stole the union's charter. The charter was removed from its frame on the wall, union officials reported. No possible reason for the theft was advanced.

**LEGION'S 'RED'
PROBE SCORED
BY RESOLUTION**

Alameda Labor Council Fights Fingerprinting; Strike Still On at L. A. Young Plant

OAKLAND, June 2.—All union men, who are members of the American Legion, were urged to demand dissolution of the Legion's "subversive activities committee" in a resolution adopted here last night by the Alameda County Central Labor Council.

The activities of the committee were soundly condemned in the resolution, which was only opposed by two Legion members and one other. One Legionnaire said he had never heard of the existence of such a committee.

PLAN PICKETS

At request of the American League Against War and Fascism, the council passed a resolution putting itself on record as opposed to the current reactionary fingerprint drive. The council also offers to cooperate with all organizations opposing fingerprinting.

A motion was passed endorsing the League's plan to picket the fingerprinting stations and a committee of three was appointed to cooperate with the League in this fight.

Upon recommendation of the Retail Clerks' Union, the Gellenkamp Shoe Stores in the East Bay were placed on the unfair list for refusing to sign the union agreement.

Secretary Spooner reported he had averred a strike in the plant of the California Wire Cloth Company, when the company agreed to abolish piece work and recognize the union, "but negotiations for wages and hours will be carried on at a later date."

Spooner also reported the strike against the L. A. Young Spring and Steel Company is still going on. On Sunday the workers voted 262 to 6 to remain out on strike. Later in the meeting a report was brought in that the company has sworn in 150 deputies and will attempt to open the plant.

Three pickets were arrested and two of them were bailed out by the International Labor Defense, it was reported. The council arranged property bond for the other worker. A committee was appointed to find out who was responsible for sending a city-owned truck through the picket lines.

ORGANIZE UNORGANIZED

Spooner reported he now has a list of 47 factories whose workers have agreed to be organized, but he did not report any action.

The Warehousemen's Union presented five resolutions, which were unanimously passed, as follows:

demanding freedom for the Modesto boys, demanding freedom for Tom Mooney, against war and the handling of war materials and asking backing of all labor, favoring organization of junior unions, and urging passage of the Youth Bill known as Senate Bill 3658.

Last week an admission was made that the Cooks and Waiters' Union (of which Spooner is a member) is refusing to organize Negro workers and that certain firms are now using Negro and white help to avoid union organizers.

Last night Negro delegates from the Sleeping Car Porters' Union presented a resolution calling upon all unions to organize Negro workers with white workers. This was passed unanimously and ordered published in the East Bay Labor Journal.

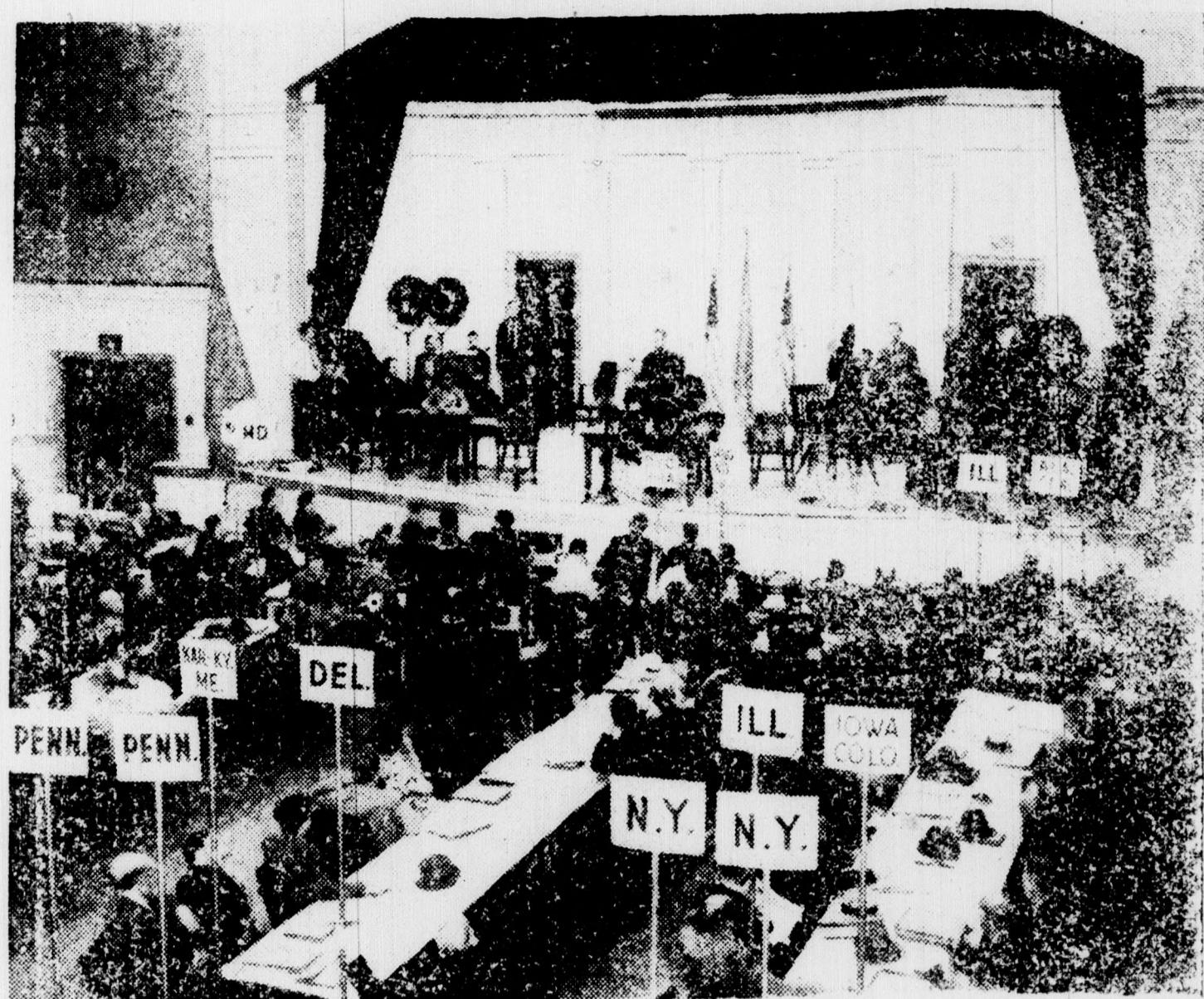
A public Works and Unemployed Union delegate asked the council to condemn a resolution introduced in the Legislature's special session by Assemblyman Leon Donahue, of the 15th District, Oakland, which would deprive all non-citizens of state relief. The council instructed the secretary to protest to Donahue.

**5 Strikers Framed
On Assault Charges**

LOS ANGELES, June 3.—Five striking strawberry workers were found guilty on framed-up charges of assault and battery in an Alhambra court room today. They will be sentenced tomorrow morning.

Those convicted were: Juan Torres, Silverio Garcia, Carlos Hernandez, Juan Lopez and Gerardo Cervantes. They were defended by Grover Johnson, International Labor Defense attorney.

Let unity between Socialists and Communists blaze the way to unity of all toilers!

WESTERN WORKER
Socialists Reject Unity Against Reaction


UNITED TICKET in the 1936 presidential elections was rejected by the national convention of the Socialist Party held in Cleveland. Socialists refused to unite with the Communist Party in a joint fight against the two capitalist parties and for

the most urgent demands of the toiling Americans. Instead, Norman Thomas was nominated as Socialist candidate for president, and George A. Nelson, Wisconsin dirt farmer, for vice president.

**Supreme Court's
Decision Affects
Calif. Wage Law**

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2.—Ruling by the U. S. Supreme Court against New York State's minimum wage law for women and children was termed "unfortunate" by Dr. Louis I. Block, statistician for the California State Labor Commission, who stated he feared that California's similar law which is almost identical to that of New York, would be declared unconstitutional if tested.

Pointing out that 270,000 women and 30,000 children work under the minimum wage regulation in California, Edward L. Nolan said he believed that now California's law "would not stand the challenge."

"I fear very much that the decision will have a direct bearing on the wage features of our law," declared Attorney General U. S. Webb at Los Angeles.

Mrs. Mabel Kinney, director of the State Industrial Relations Department, was alone in her belief that California's law will be unaffected by the Supreme Court's ruling.

**Liberal Dead
In E. Bay**

June 3rd, 1936 Oakland, The Western Worker, San Francisco.

A memorial meeting was held Sunday, May 31st, 2 p. m., on the grounds of the Central Trade School, under the auspices of the Philosophers Club. An audience of 1000 heard speeches by friends of Elias M. Selka, lecturer, who died May 22nd. The following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Elias M. Selka has spoken extensively in behalf of progressive causes here for many years; and

Whereas, his teaching has served to increase interest for liberal and freethought ideas, and tolerance and other desirable traits in the intellectual clubs of Oakland, and

Whereas, he helped organize the Philosophers Club, therefore be it

Resolved, that we voice our regret at the passing of this great soul, and be it further,

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the press of the East Bay region.

Fred Davis, chairman of the resolutions committee, and chairman of the Philosophers Club

**Appeals for Ky. Mine
Strike Prisoners Due**

FRANKFORT, Ky.—Appeals for pardon of four Harlan Coal miners, serving long terms in the Kentucky state penitentiary because of strike activity, will be heard by Governor Chandler in July, it is expected by the Kentucky Miners Defense Committee.

The Newspaper Guild and the Dressmakers Joint Board in New York have recently endorsed the Defense Committee's work.

Let unity between Socialists and Communists blaze the way to unity of all toilers!

**Women Toilers! If You Are
Willing to Fight for Your
Needs, Register Communist!**
(EDITORIAL)

Women of California, as in every other state, have been horribly victimized under capitalist oppression, particularly in the last seven years of the capitalist crisis.

But women are beginning to raise their demands in militant fashion, organizing against the high cost of living, to win improved conditions and to stave off threatening war and fascism. In addition to many demands they have in common with all toilers, women have particular problems which must be solved if they are to live human lives.

Therefore, women are demanding that they receive equal pay for equal work in all jobs, and that there be no discrimination against them in the matter of jobs. They are fighting for adequate relief and for social insurance, so that their children and themselves may have something approaching an American standard of living. Hot lunches to be served to their children free of charge in the schools, is another vital demand. Adequate medical care, particularly in maternity cases, must be won for the women and must be free in thousands of cases. Decent housing is a crying need.

The question of war is a paramount one for women, who must say emphatically to the war-makers of capitalism: "I didn't raise my boy to be a soldier—I didn't raise my boy to be murdered for the sake of imperialist profits!"

Only the Communist Party fights unceasingly for these most vital demands of the women. Only the Communist Party will raise these demands as part of its working class platform during the current election campaign.

For women who are willing to fight in the best American manner for their right to live decent lives, there is only one political party—the Communist Party.

Register Communist! Vote Communist! Join the Communist Party! For the building of a Farmer-Labor Party, a united people's front against hunger, war and reaction!

**AFL Heads Want Appeal Court Asked
Court Power Curbed; Plan No Campaign**

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Leaders of the A. F. of L. Executive Council, including William Green, saw in the minority opinion on a Supreme Court minimum wage law decision a basis for their amendment giving Congress broader powers over industry.

But, as the Executive Council recently announced, they do not intend to carry out the campaign for such an amendment, as decided on by the 1935 A. F. of L. convention.

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Whereas, he helped organize the Philosophers Club, therefore be it

Resolved, that we voice our regret at the passing of this great soul, and be it further,

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the press of the East Bay region.

Fred Davis, chairman of the resolutions committee, and chairman of the Philosophers Club

Leading speaker at the PWUU

**'PROGRESSIVES'
FAIL TO SPLIT
RANKS OF EPICS**

May 10th Committee Member Spikes Red-Baiting By Former Editor Of Epic News

LONG BEACH, June 4.—Attempts by the "Progressive-Commonwealth Federation Conference" to split the ranks of California's Epic movement and to sabotage the national convention of the May 10th Conference, seemed to be doomed for failure here last Saturday.

Of 45 delegates assembling in high confusion as to the purpose of the gathering, but 27 were finally seated. The other 18 left, and nine of the remaining 27 were Continuations Committee members who stayed only as observers by mandate of their committee.

Leonard Miller, former right-wing editor of the Epic News, charged that the May 10th Conference was "Communically controlled" and that the Continuations Committee was also "controlled by Communists" and therefore could not be accepted by the "Progressive-Commonwealth Conference."

"Too much are the old line politicians in their frantic scramble for votes, anxious to accept in name only the precepts of progressive organizations but unwilling to carry through the responsibilities necessarily embodied in their self-imposed obligations," declared Miss Cutler.

To candidates who accept the policy of a united front, we must put these questions: What are you going to do about the enactment of a state bill for unemployment, old age and social insurance?

What are you going to do about the defense of labor and civil rights—the Criminal Syndicalism Act and the right of workers to organize without going up against the bosses' armed thugs?

WORKERS' DEMANDS

"What are you going to do about the opening of idle factories? What are you going to do about the legislation of a minimum wage law that will guarantee a decent standard of living to workers in factory and field? What are you going to do about discrimination against, and equal rights for, the Negro people, and for the Filipinos, Chinese, Japanese and Mexicans in California?"

The "conference" lasted but an hour and a half. Those running the proceedings were Alphonse A. Heath, former right-wing Epic editor, a former Townsendite named Martensen, and Paul Bruns, so-called state secretary of the Progressive Party.

At a following "mass meeting," Sherman Baberidge, another reactionary Epic, attacked the Farmer-Labor Party and spoke for a "newly launched third party of the National Progressive Commonwealth Federation."

The May 10th Conference went

on record for the building of a Farmer-Labor Party, and the Continuations Committee sent two representatives to the Farmer-Labor Party Conference held in Chicago last weekend under auspices of the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party.

"What are you going to do in regard to opening idle factories to supply jobs at union wages to the unemployed? What are you going to do about reducing public utility rates, the cancellation of franchises of corporations that refuse to do so, and, finally, the prohibition of the use of one-man street cars?"

REGISTER COMMUNIST

She impressed the urgent need for Communist registration by all workers who are dissatisfied with present conditions.

Enrico Martinez, El Monte agricultural striker, told of the outrageous working conditions and small wages that provoked the berry pickers' strike. Appearing with him was the destitute family, consisting of a wife and six small children, one of the strikers against whom frame-up charges are being pressed by the police in an attempt to intimidate others struggling for decent working conditions and higher wages. He requested that the audience refrain from buying seab-picked bluerberries.

Campaigning for Congressman Patterson will fight for the most basic issues of the toiling farmers, agricultural workers, and industrial workers in the 9th District.

Patterson was a leader in the United Farmers' League several years ago, and is now an active leader in the Western Cooperative Dairymen's Union. He lives in Livingston, in Merced County.

Campaigning for Congressman Patterson will fight for the most basic issues of the toiling farmers, agricultural workers, and industrial workers in the 9th District.

He originally announced this strikebreaking plan two years ago when he sought reelection. This was when the maritime workers were preparing the coast-wide longshore and shipping strike, and Dore was defeated by Charles L. Smith.

Dore plans to appoint to the strikebreaking board three employers, three reactionary union officials, and three "citizens," by which is usually meant men who represent not the public, but business interests.

The Washington District Council of the Maritime Federation bitterly opposes the Dore scheme, while the Joint Council of Teamsters, headed by reactionary Dave Beck, endorsed both Dore and his proposals.

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Judges' Records Show Mass Pressure Is Only Hope of C. S. Victims

Three "stooges" of reaction—Appellate Judges Tulle, Thomson, and Pullen—will soon hear the appeal of the victims of the Criminal Syndicalism Act now in San Quentin Prison and Tehachapi Women's Prison.

From their record in two other class struggle cases, they will undoubtedly turn thumbs down on these workers, who were convicted for successfully organizing agricultural workers—UNLESS the pro-labor and anti-fascist forces of California raise their voices loud in protest and demand that these workers be immediately and unconditionally freed.

Tuttle, Thompson, and Pullen left no doubt as to what side of the class struggle they are on, when they rejected the appeal of the Modesto boys and sustained the Standard Oil frame-up against them. To quote from their decision:

"Prejudicial misconduct upon the part of the district attorney is next urged, and some 17 'incidents' are set forth. . . . Some of the prospective jurors were asked if they had any connection with the Communist Party. This was proper, as it is a matter of common knowledge that the party named believes in 'direct action' in the settlement of controversies, and not in judicial determinations. If this were developed, bias and prejudice might well bar the prospective jurors from serving."

The three "stooges" also turned thumbs down on Monty Workman, Amador County miner, who was framed on charges of carrying a "concealed weapon"—a two-by-four plank!

And they are the "organs of justice" before whom the Sacramento C. S. victims will have to appear in their appeal!

However, if enough mass pressure is applied, if enough trade unions and other pro-labor organizations send in immediate protests and demands, if enough individuals write in demanding that they be freed—these "stooges" and their financier-masters will be compelled by public opinion to release these workers.

They will be forced to retract their statement that it is "common knowledge" that the Communist Party believes in "direct action," which they read to mean "force and violence," in the "settlement of controversies." What is common knowledge among workers who have worked and fought shoulder to shoulder with Communists, is that the Communist Party believes that only the mass organizations of workers can win in strikes and other struggles.

Write in protests to these three judges in Sacramento; have your union or other mass organization pass resolution of protest. Strengthen the initiative petition campaign to repeal the C. S. Act, under which the Sacramento prisoners were convicted!

Why Not Question the Mayor and Other Higher Ups in Graft Probe?

For weeks the grand jury of San Francisco has been probing five and six figure incomes of certain local policemen. In newspaper parlance it is "alleged" these wealthy cops were in on the graft money that everyone knows circulates in and out of the city's administrative and executive departments.

To think that the higher ups of San Francisco's administration were not aware of this steady flow of bribe money from the underworld and from big business into the pockets of those who

are supposed to protect us from outlawry is absurd.

They say San Francisco is free from gangsterism. But the police, evidently, are the gangsters. They act no differently when they are sent by the Industrial Association to smash a picket line.

What must be done now is to call in the higher ups. Call in Mayor Rossi and Chief Quinn and a few of these other gentlemen noted not only for their "political acumen" but also for their vicious anti-labor policies.

The city administration may be rotten at its roots but undoubtedly a thorough probe, by an enlarged citizen's committee, would uncover much at the top that would not smell so sweetly.

San Franciscans interested in clean government should be loud in their demand for a thorough investigation of the top as well as the bottom.

Now is the time to find out how Mayor Rossi "kept his promises."

What and Who Are Behind The "Black Legion"?

The murderous "Black Legion" has given the American people a foretaste of what is to come if the American working class and all oppressed sections of the American population do not unite to smash every fascist tendency existing in this country today.

The true significance of the "Black Legion" comes to light in the statement of William Green, president of the A. F. of L., to Attorney General Cummings, that the A. F. of L. has definite evidence pointing to cooperation between the "Black Legion" and labor spies. Green's statement is backed up by the officials of the A. F. of L. Auto Workers' Union in Detroit. The Michigan authorities have information that John L. Bielak, active unionist in the auto industry, was kidnapped and murdered by the "Black Legion," after members of that fascist organization had called at the plant in which Bielak worked to demand his discharge as a "Communist."

For anyone with the simple ability to put two and two together, it's a cinch to see where the "Black Legion" has been getting its inspiration. Just remember that the "Black Legion" had its base in the Detroit-Flint automobile industry area; that one of the big industrial powers in that area is General Motors; that the "Black Legion" plotted its crimes in a Republican Club, and that General Motors magnates like Raskob and Sloan are big-wigs behind the avowedly fascist-minded American Liberty League, which takes in the most blackly reactionary elements of the Republican Party, as well as the more openly reactionary Democrats.

The "Black Legion" numbered in its ranks and among its leadership so many members of the police forces in Michigan and other cities, and involved so many figures who hold important political office, that a real down-to-the-bottom investigation and swift punishment of the active instigators of its crimes is hardly to be expected under the present kind of political set-up. Indeed, the Dept. of Justice, always ready to persecute militant workers, has shown no eagerness to do anything about the "Black Legion."

Farmer-Labor Party officials in office would settle the hash of an outfit like the "Black Legion" in short order. Such officials would be organized labor's own men, and they wouldn't allow any smooth-sailing for even the most highly-placed individuals behind any terroristic union-smashing organization.

"Every class-conscious worker a registered Communist voter—every registered worker a circulator of petitions to repeal the Criminal Syndicalism Act!"

PICKETING MUSSOLINI'S N.Y. CONSULATE



These pickets, affiliated with the American League Against War and Fascism are shown picketing the Italian consulate on Fifth Avenue, in New York. Fascism, a reality in Germany and Italy is a real menace to the people of America. Organization and action must halt it here as the People's Fronts of France and Spain have halted it in those countries.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES OF NATIONAL FARM-LABOR PARTY CONFERENCE

Program Laid Down at Chicago Meet of May 30, 31

PREAMBLE: We live in a country whose natural resources, machinery of production and technical equipment are ample to provide material wellbeing to all. Yet increasing millions of farmers, workers, middle-class and professional people live in want and degradation or face insecurity, unemployment and poverty. The major political parties, controlled by the banks and corporations, are unable or unwilling to end this tragic state of affairs. Yet it can and must be ended.

This conference therefore recognizes the need to form a national Farmer-Labor Party, based on and controlled by trade unions, farm, unemployed, professional and cooperative organizations, united for independent political action.

Such a Farmer-Labor Party will aim to rescue government from the privileged few and make it function to provide security for all, by abolishing monopoly in every form, by introducing public ownership of the nation's basic resources and by inaugurating an economy of abundance through production for use.

This Farmer-Labor Party invites the membership and welcomes the cooperation of all those who accept its principles and support its program.

TO PROVIDES SECURITY

II—SOCIAL SECURITY AND RELIEF: The people of the United States must be protected against the economic hazards inherent in our present economic system. To this end we aim to establish a federal system of social insurance which will provide compensation for all who are deprived of normal income by reason of unemployment, old-age, physical disability, maternity, widowhood and similar reasons. Such compensation should be at least equal to the amount of earnings lost but in no case less than is required to assure a decent standard of living. Such social insurance should be financed by taxing high incomes, inheritances, gifts and large accumulations of corporations and personal wealth, thus assuring a more equitable distribution of wealth and purchasing power.

Pending enactment of such social insurance we favor and will support the demands of the unemployed for a comprehensive public works program to provide jobs at trade union wage rates and for adequate relief and relief standards.

LABOR'S RIGHTS

III—LABOR: We assert labor's basic role in producing the nation's wealth and will support through appropriate legislation the efforts of labor to raise wages, improve working conditions and bring about higher living standards through the establishment of the 30-hour week without reduction in weekly earnings; for the trade union wage rates on all public works; for unrestricted right of organization into trade unions, to strike and picket; for outlawing of company unions of industrial spies and of the use of injunction, military and other coercive measures and forces against labor. Labor is entitled and should be afforded the opportunity to benefit from such economies as result through the use of labor-displacing machinery and devices and from mergers, consolidations and coordinations of properties and enterprises.

FARMERS RIGHTS

III—FARMERS: Recognizing that a farm family's labor constitutes a prior-claim

FOR CIVIL LIBERTIES

V.—DEMOCRATIC RIGHTS: We stand for the preservation and extension of the democratic rights of a free people. We therefore favor and will support such measures as are necessary to curb the usurped power of the supreme court and reassert the power of congress to enact adequate social and labor legislation for the general welfare. We stand for the abolition of all restrictions on the franchise; for unrestricted freedom of speech, of the press and of the right to assemble and demonstrate; for unconditional equal rights for Negroes and against discrimination, segregation and lynchings to which they are subject; against deportation and other forms of persecution of the foreign-born and for the restoration of the right of political asylum to fighters against reaction and fascism.

PEACE

VI.— We are unalterably opposed to war and favor such measures as will strengthen collective security against imperialist war; insuring the neutrality of the United States in any foreign war by prohibiting the sale and delivery of goods or the making of loans to nations engaged in a foreign war; providing for government ownership and operation of plants for the manufacture of armament and munitions of war; as a further means of preventing war we demand the conscription of wealth in the event of war.

(Adopted by unanimous vote by the National Farmer-Labor Conference in the Morrison Hotel, Chicago, May 31, 1936)

"If you want a Farmer-Labor Party, support the Party that fights for it—Register Communist Now!"

More than 2000 pupils have been fingerprinted in the Ecorse High School in Michigan. Ecorse is the town of the Great Lakes Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel. More than 1500 parents refused to have their children fingerprinted.

Congressmen Warn of Bankers' Attempt to Control Candidates

WASHINGTON— Charge that utility and banking interests are "quietly working to control the nomination and election of candidates for the presidency and Congress" was made by 100 members of Congress here in signing an open statement warning of "national scandal."

Senators and representatives of both parties signed the statement, which called attention to two methods now in use "to thwart public control of the utility 'empire'."

I. These corporations, and especially the holding companies, have redoubled their "back home" lobby and political activities, not only to dominate local governments, but also to manipulate the nominating and election machinery without regard to party and usually employ concealed methods.

II. They are brazenly utilizing the very machinery of the courts—legal procedures set up to insure exact justice among men—as instruments in their private warfare to postpone and frustrate either effective regulation or public ownership, undertaken in response to public demand for low rates.

Only Representative Byron Scott, Democrat, signed the statement of all California members of Congress.

Roosevelt for New Guffey Bill But Won't Press It

WASHINGTON, D. C.— President Roosevelt strongly favors the substitute Guffey Coal bill which retains price-fixing but is minus labor provisions, but the president will not press for early passage of the new bill. John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, reported this after a conference with the president.

SEES MUSSOLINI

VIENNA— New dictator of Austria, Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg has gone to Venice, Italy, to confer with Mussolini, indicating that he may have the same leanings toward Fascist Italy that were had by the ousted Prince Ernst von Starhemberg.

F. D. R. KIN SUICIDE

BUENOS AIRES, June 2— Suicide of Robert Delano, nephew of President Roosevelt and sub-manager of the cotton firm of Anderson Clayton, was reported by telegram from Resistencia, Argentine Chaco, here yesterday. Delano left a letter for the President.

ATTENDS LEAGUE COUNCIL

PARIS— Emperor Haile Selassie will go to Geneva as an onlooker at the League of Nations Council meeting on June 15th, a spokesman for the Ethiopian Legation said today.

COAST NAVAL ACADEMY

WASHINGTON— Introduced by Representative Henry E. Stobbs of Santa Maria, Cal., a bill would provide a "Pacific Coast United States Naval Academy" patterned after Annapolis. The school would be located somewhere in California at a cost of \$4,500,000.

"War Dept. appropriations for 1936 provides a million dollar increase for extending R. O. T. C. units in public high schools and colleges." This will add from 30,000 to 60,000 students to the 148,000 now taking military training.

Wartime Dictatorship Planned for U. S. by Congress, War Dep't

By HENRY ZON
Federated Press.

WASHINGTON—(FP)—The price of war is dictatorship.

This is not a soap box oration. It is a hard boiled fact determined by a Senate committee after months of study. The dictatorship is all set up in bills prepared by the War department, presented to Congress, and passed by the lower house of Congress.

Nowhere is the picture of the meaning of war and its horrors more completely detailed than in the official Senate document modestly titled "Report on War Department Bills S. 1716-S, 1722." War and its meaning to workers becomes crystal clear.

What does the War department propose for industry? It proposes to grant to the President the power to fix wages and prices. It proposes to grant to the President the power to purchase and sell any products, to license and control production, distribution, and sale. According to the report of the committee it gives industry the power to say how much it will charge for its goods and how it will conduct its business.

This it does, the committee emphasizes, because it controls the strings of government and because it has the government backed into a corner when it comes to enforcing its wishes. Industry can strike against supplying war materials to its government but its government, as a faithful servant, cannot force compliance with its wishes from industry.

For labor the War department proposes a military dictatorship. This is the plain language of the committee. It provides for a complete machinery to break strikes. It provides that objectors to war may be shipped into front line trenches to have their objections riddled by bullets. It proposes that every male citizen over 18 years old shall automatically become a member of the army upon the outbreak of war, subject to military law under which he remains until six months after the President says there is no emergency.

The War department proposes golden profits for industry, subjection for labor.

Under such plans, revealed only after the Senate committee wrenched from the War department its cloak of secrecy, there can be little doubt about the beneficiary of war.

By war, according to the government department specializing in that subject, industrialists stand to gain all, to lose nothing.

No more do "reds" and "pacifists" have to rely on "alien doctrine" to prove the nature of war and its meaning to the worker. In a document of the United States Senate, prepared after more than two years' labor, is the proof.

There are the figures to show, to the penny, the profits made during the last war and there is the proof that the same thing will occur in the next war, in a more intensified form. In direct language is the statement, "War for the United States means dictatorship." In less direct language is the implication that dictatorship means war.

For the worker there can be but one choice. He takes war and dictatorship with all that it means, as explained by the government's War department, or he takes steps to wrest the government that rules him from the claws of the war monger, the big industrialist and the munitions maker. It is not a question of politics. It is—literally—a question of life or death.

WAGES IN APRIL in Illinois were 77.6 per cent and payrolls 64.1 per cent of normal, the Illinois department of labor says. The average weekly wage was \$23.89. Coal miners' wages were \$23.49. Mine payrolls were 36.2 per cent of normal, jobs 65.5 per cent.

Strikes Mounting Throughout China

ILLEGAL UNIONS ORGANIZED

SHANGHAI.—(By Mail)—Information about China in the outside press is largely confined to news of the Japanese army, volunteers in Manchuria, occasional activities of the Red Army (often referred to as "bandits"), famine sufferers, smuggling, etc. The outside world is little aware of the numerous and militant strikes of the Chinese workers. Yet strikes in China are daily occurrences.

On the surface it appears that most strikes are spontaneous. However a great network of secret trade unions penetrates most of the important factories, railways, mines and docks. These secret or illegal unions are the original trade unions of China founded in the days of the 1925-1927 revolution. To the Chinese workers they are known as the "old unions" to differentiate them from the government-controlled Kuo Min Tang unions. To the outside students of Chinese affairs these illegal unions are known as the All China Federation of Labor. Both the A. C. F. of L. and the legal Kuo Min Tang unions conduct numerous strikes.

LABOR CONDITIONS

When it is realized that hours of labor are rarely under 12 hours a day and wages range from five to ten Chinese dollars (a Chinese dollar is about 33 cents in U. S. money) per month one understands why frequent strikes take place.

The English language press of Shanghai, Peiping and Hongkong gives but little attention either to the labor conditions or the strikes of Chinese workers unless they disturb the easy comforts of the foreigners. This is usually in case of strikes of rickshaw pullers, taxi-drivers, postal workers or dock workers handling food for foreigners.

Due to actual slow starvation wages each strike is literally a struggle for enough rice to maintain the life of the Chinese workers. It is a desperate struggle for existence.

WORKERS MILITANT

From the native press reports and workers leaflets one gets an impression of the high standard of strike strategy and tactics developed in China. This is more impressive when it is realized that the government strictly prohibits and generally strives to break strikes.

Strikes take place when conditions become unbearable. When they do take place the workers walk out one hundred per cent. The degree of solidarity is remarkable. One rarely hears of strike-breakers unless it is the white Russians. Strike-breakers are mentioned on rare occasions and invariably when they are punished by the strikers. The Chinese workers take their strikes seriously and consider scabbing as a grave violation of solidarity that deserves and gets severe punishment.

PICKETING EFFECTIVE

Mass picketing is a general rule that is effective even in the international settlements. In the Chinese territories the pickets are often armed with clubs, mainly to protect themselves from the hired thugs of the employers.

The strikers often march en masse to the offices of the company and occupy them for hours and days at a time. In other cases they march to the local government offices demanding that pressure be brought to bear upon the employers. The system of relief for strikers and their families is quickly organized by union groups in the factories. Arrested leaders are often freed from the police and if this fails the mass of strikers will march in a body to the police station and camp upon the grounds until their leaders are released. If this fails the release of strike leaders becomes one of the important strike demands.

MOST STRIKES VICTORIOUS
In the majority of cases the strikes in China are victorious. In nearly all cases the strikers receive full pay for the time lost while striking. This is a traditional demand that is won even when major demands are lost. In most cases the strike demands include what is known as settlement exercises, which is usually a sum of money used to celebrate the victory. Foreign employers are especially stubborn and angry over this last demand considering it an insult added to injury when they are forced to increase wages.

From the above one must not get the impression that strikes are easily won. On the contrary, the victory is the result of bitter struggles with the police, arrests of leaders, beatings and often shootings. The victories follow extra-

Will It Wash Off?



The blood of conquest. An Italian soldier avails himself of an improvised showerbath after the long murderous battle to subjugate a brave people. Now begins the arduous work exploiting the conquered nation and extracting profits for Italian capitalists.

They marched in the name of civilization behind a wall of poison gas. And their gift to the conquered people will be the same wage slavery, poverty and degradation that was imposed on China, that Britain bestowed on India, that America forced on the Philippines and Puerto Rico.

GOP 'Jim-Crows' Film Notables in Florida Delegation Anti-Nazi League

CLEVELAND, O., June 4.—Shades of Abraham Lincoln!

How far toward reaction has gone the Republican Party since the days of its founder, was clearly shown here today when the National Committee of the Party, meeting in executive session, refused to seat the Negro delegation from Florida and instead seated the "illy white" delegation for the convention beginning next Tuesday.

"The white delegation was illegally and irregularly selected," charged J. Leonard Lewis, Negro. "White Republicans always exclude Negroes from their discussions by meeting always in hotels where a Negro may not enter unless he has brass buttons or a white coat."

John F. Harris, chairman of the white delegation, denied Negroes had been barred from Party meetings.

Ordinary solidarity and perseverance. Each strike becomes a grave and serious battle for existence where defeat means virtual starvation due to loss of jobs, and victories add but little to the semi-starvation wages.

HOLLYWOOD, June 3.—Motion picture notables took leading roles in formation of the Hollywood League Against Nazism, it was announced here today.

President of the League is Donald Oden Stewart, screen writer, with Alan Campbell as secretary and Bern Bernard as treasurer. Sponsors of the organization include Frederic March, Gloria Stuart, Morris Rykard and Dorothy Parker, all well known in the film capital.

"The purpose of the League will be a constant fight against Nazism and Nazi agents in this country, to keep the public informed about the Nazi regime and its persecutions, and the moral and financial support of the anti-Nazi movement within Germany," the organization committee announced.

Dramatizations of Nazi activities, written by film scenarists, will be produced with film actors in leading roles, the committee stated. Formulas will be held and speakers will be furnished to other groups.

The League mailed letters to Hollywood notables yesterday in launching its membership drive.

WHO SUPPLIES THE MATERIALS FOR WAR?

Money, phosphates, and mercury—all of which are essential materials either in war or peace.

The United States and the Soviet Union are the only major powers which have adequate supplies of petroleum. All others must depend upon imports.

All of the major powers, without exception, must depend upon imports either from colonies or far off lands, for their rubber. Britain is the only power self-sufficient within her colonies in this requirement.

The United States needs must import from foreign countries, two-thirds of her rubber, half of her chromite, one-fourth of her antimony, and one-third of her tin.

COLONIAL RESOURCES

The United States is dependent upon colonial possessions for one-third of her nitrates, half of her aluminum bauxite, one-third of her rubber, practically all her manganese, all of her nickel, half of her chromite, three-fourths of her tungsten, three-fourths of her potash, three-fourths of her antimony, two-thirds of her tin, and over half of her mercury.

Germany, with all her skill in developing substitutes, is dependent upon foreign countries for 17 absolutely essential raw materials, including petroleum, sulphur and pyrites, potash, anti-

Girls Shipped to Army in Ethiopia

WHITE SLAVERY INDULGED

The June issue of "Esquire," an elaborate magazine for American "aristocratic" gentlemen, carries a cynical article by Luigi Barzini, Jr., describing the extensive system of prostitution which the Italian government organized in Ethiopia to accommodate the army.

Written in a snoot-nose, snobbish style to give wealthy parasites something to chuckle about, the article describes how girls were sorted over like cattle and shipped in boat-loads to Africa for the amusement of the regiments.

MADAME MIRA

Madame Mira, one of the most notorious white-slavers in Europe, was drafted to engineer the project. In a nation where bitter depression has driven thousands of women to despair, it was easy to hold out the lure of easy money and escape.

The pitiful degeneration and tragedy of these women and the crass brutality of the project are casually revealed between the sophisticated sneers of the author: "For most of them it was the one chance to become independent, to buy a little place in the country or to lure a country shopkeeper to the altar with the promise of a rich dowry."

INHUMAN WORK

With what amounts to lewd delight, the author details the incredible exploitation of these girls, the long waiting lines of dusty soldiers, the requirement that they entertain one man right after another as rapidly as possible, and the frequent efforts of girls made to revolt when life became unbearable.

All this is regarded by Barzini as clever conversation.

He describes the division of the "houses" into sections for the officers, sections for the soldiers and sections for the laborers. The girls, when first imported, were placed at the disposal of the officers. Later they were turned over to the soldiers. Then they were given to the laborers. Their final fate was to be sent up to the front lines to entertain men who had just staggered in from the heat of battle.

Borzini confines his subject to those girls who were shipped from Rome. He refrains from discussing the hundreds of children, both girls and boys, who were rounded up in the Italian colony of Libya and shipped to Eritrea for service in the brothels.

In one place, the author endeavours to excuse the Italian government's prostitution enterprise on the grounds that Ethiopia has a small population and there were only an insignificant number of prostitutes among the natives. From this, one must gather that one of the "civilizing" influences which Italy brings to Ethiopia is large-scale prostitution.

Borzini confuses his subject to at least some extent, but also shows that sands of jobs would be created for the hard hit building trades workers.

India 'Untouchables' Break With Hinduism

BOMBAY, India, June 3.—Mass breakaway from religious bonds which have caused them to be regarded as pariahs for centuries, appeared, launched by 10,000 of India's millions of "untouchables" here yesterday.

The "untouchables" resolved at a meeting not to worship at Hindu temples, not to observe Hindu festivals and not to visit holy places, in the future.

Fun for the Soviet Kids



This miniature railroad was built in the garden of the Archangel theatre for the use of young spectators. The children, who helped to build the layout and equip the cars, are getting a big kick out of their collective project.

3 Oakland Strikes I.L.G.W.U. Will Not Face Police Terror Back Out Of C.I.O.

OAKLAND.—The ranks of strikers in the Oakland plants remain solid despite police attacks. Three workers were arrested on Wednesday when police attacked the picket line at the L. A. Young Steel and Wire Co. Paul Heide and Edward Green, pickets were beaten by cops, and then held under guard in the hospital, charged with assault and battery.

Three hundred workers in the California Cotton Mill here struck on Wednesday, demanding higher wages, as did 50 workers in the American Can Co. plant.

Senate Sabotages Cheap Housing Bill

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The

International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union has rejected demand of President William Green, of the A. F. of L., for its withdrawal from the Committee for Industrial Organization, headed by John L. Lewis, of the United Mine Workers of America.

David Dubinsky, president, announced formal rejection of the demand by the General Executive Board of the I. L. G. W. U. at conclusion of the board's meeting here last night.

Previously Dubinsky had stated that the international would not cooperate with the C. I. O. if it were outside the A. F. of L.

No comment was made by the union heads on the reported threat of Green to demand suspension of the nine international unions in the C. I. O. at the July meeting of the A. F. of L.'s executive committee.

Because of a House amendment permitting rentals low enough for families with little income, regardless of whether they repay the cost of the project, the Senate decided to "reconsider" the Bill and sent it to conference, a con-

venient way of burying it.

Under the bill not only would cheap housing be provided to at least some extent, but also thousands of jobs would be created for the hard hit building trades workers.

India 'Untouchables' Break With Hinduism

BOMBAY, India, June 3.—Organized labor here is launching renewed efforts in the campaign to repeal the criminal syndicalism act.

Included among the San Francisco unions who last week took C. S. repeal petitions for circulation are the Milk Wagon Drivers Union, Local 226; the Laundry Drivers Union, Local 256; the International Association of Machinists, Bay Shore, Local 732; the Retail Delivery Drivers Union, Local 278, and the Municipal Carmen's Union.

Many other unions have already taken out repeal petitions.

Opium Pipes, Prostitution, Gambling, The Gifts of Japanese 'Civilization'

TIENTSIN TURNED INTO A VAST CESSPOOL OF DEGENERACY

TIENTSIN, China.—One of the first acts of the Japanese here was to oust Mayor Yuan Lang and install Mayor Hsiao Chen-Yung, who was more agreeable to their ideas.

Hsiao immediately launched a spectacular "prosperity drive" to restore "economic security" to the city. This was done by legalizing and glorifying all forms of vice. "These evils exist anyhow," Hsiao declared to the press, "so why let the foreign concession monopolize them?"

He philosophized about the "in-correct perversity of human nature" and proclaimed dope, gambling and prostitution as consistent with the desires of the people.

Quoting Confucius, he said, "If officials can burn down houses, why cannot an ordinary mortal light a lamp?" Then he pointed out that Chiang Kai-Shek (head of the Nanking government) is the nation's biggest opium trader.

PROSPEROUS GRAFT

Fifty new official opium sales agencies have been opened here in addition to 80 odd dope-shops in the Japanese concession. A government monopoly has been declared on the drug market. Opium may be sold anywhere by the simple payment of license and testing fees. Testing fees alone during the first month of the new regime brought the mayor's office no less than \$100,000.

The opium used here is supplied by the Manchukuo opium monopoly, as is the opium used throughout the rest of Hopei province.

Prostitution, like dope, is a thriving industry under the government's encouragement. Tientsin has already become one of the bawdiest spots in the whole Orient.

FORMER REGIME

Prior to the Japanese regime and Mayor Hsiao, dope was confined to the Japanese concession; gambling was at least nominally prohibited and prostitution merely tolerated. The mayor then was Yuan Liang. He was blandly un-intelligent and lazily dishonest and never offered any opposition to the Japanese inroads. Nevertheless he succeeded in irritating them, with the result that he was displaced.

Yuan devoted himself to such legislation as prohibiting co-education, walking arm-in-arm or mixed bathing in the public schools. He closed all the bill-rooms, outlawed dancing and regulated the length of women's skirts. He commanded all coolies to button up their shirts, even though half of them possessed no shirts. And he passed a law against women walking male dogs in the streets.

Thus Tientsin has passed from rule by a prudish ass to government by a licentious beast, all in the name of the great civilizing mission of Japanese imperialism.

Ore Miners Battling Thugs in Ala. Strike Against U.S. Steel Co.

BIRMINGHAM.—Ore miners, striking against the Tennessee Coal and Iron Co., are engaged in a desperate battle with the powerful U. S. Steel Co., which controls the T. C. I.

Five men were wounded as the miners fought things brought into the strike by the company. All T. C. I. ore mining operations are at a complete standstill.

More than 2000 men are out in protest against an order supplementing hourly rates of pay with a tonnage earnings base, according to A. E. Horn, district president of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers International.

The new wage basis would force the miners into an intense speed-up to even equal their present earnings.

Mexicans Protesting Kramer Proposal to Annex Lower Calif.

MEXICALI, Mex., June 5.—Proposal by Congressman Charles Kramer, reactionary from Los Angeles, that the U. S. Government seek to purchase Baja California from Mexico was met here yesterday with demonstrations at the American consulate. Carrying Mexican flags and banners, the workers filed protests against Kramer's proposal.

The Tijuana Chamber of Commerce previously telegraphed President Lazaro Cardenas, stating that as true Mexicans, we are willing to sacrifice our lives in defense of national integrity."

Mooney Rebuttal Set To Open Monday, June 6

PROSECUTION ENDS CASE AS LONG PARADE OF DISCREDITED WITNESSES FAILS IN PURPOSE

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—The Tom Mooney writ of habeas corpus hearing will reopen on Monday, June 8. The prosecution, after parading a long series of self-contradicting witnesses across the stand, suddenly closed its case on May 21.

Mooney's defense counsel asked for two weeks' recess to prepare the rebuttal and the referee ruled favorably.

Among recent witnesses for the prosecution was the notorious James F. Brennan, Assemblyman and aspirant for a seat in Congress. He was District Attorney Ficker's assistant during the original trial and assisted in framing both Mooney and Billings.

HE QUIT

Brennan, among other things, admitted spending many fruitless hours trying to get Billings to turn state's evidence against Mooney. Brennan finally resigned from the prosecution's forces, not because he felt the injustice of the frame-up, but because there was some difficulty between him and Ficker as to who should get the lion's share of the publicity in the case.

Another lawyer implicated in the frame-up, former Assistant District Attorney Louis Ferrari took the stand for the prosecution as the case neared its end. In 1916 he heralded the prosecution of Rena Mooney, Tom Mooney's wife who, incidentally, was acquitted on the same evidence that sent Mooney and Billings to a life-time in San Quentin.

DISCREDITED

Policeman Earl R. Moore told a story long discredited of having seen the jitney driver Weinberg's car in front of 721 Market street on the day of the bomb's explosion. But he had made a written report to the police department and this report, long hidden, came to light. It shows that the actual owner of the car was one Thomas H. Dodge, who came forward years ago to swear that he was the man with the Ford car whom Moore had spoken to that day.

Meanwhile, Mooney has indicated that the state has made the hearing proceedings so burdensome that his defense committee simply cannot continue the rebuttal at an earlier date without additional financial support.

TRAILER RESIDENCES

LOS ANGELES—Transient workers living in auto trailers "alarmed" the city health commission here, which asked the city council to prepare an amendment to consider as a "residence" any trailer occupied for more than two months.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY WILL RUN CANDIDATES IN CERTAIN DISTRICTS—REGISTER COMMUNIST NOW!

JOIN YOUR PARTY!

The workers and farmers of California are face-to-face in 1936 with the spectre of hunger and disease among masses of unemployed, with the fascist program of the most reactionary forces of capitalism, with union-smashing, vigilanism, wage-slashing, and trampling of constitutional rights.

The toilers urgently need social insurance, such as provided by the Frazier-Lundeen Bill and State Pelletier Bill; adequate relief, as embodied in the Marcan-tonio Bill; defense against reactionary terror and oppression.

There is only one party which fights consistently and with all its might for the day-to-day needs of the masses, and for the eventual emancipation of the toilers in a Soviet America. It is YOUR Party—the Communist Party!

JOIN THE COMMUNIST PARTY TODAY!

COMMUNIST PARTY,

121 Haight Street,
San Francisco, Calif.

Or
224 South Spring Street, Room 409,
Los Angeles, Calif.

I want more information about the Communist Party.

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

And Here's How Hitler's Little Nazis Are Made

BERLIN, June 3.—Hitler, on one of his recent visits to the schools here, asked all the pupils if they were Nazis. One student, however, refused to answer.

"My father and my grandfather were Republicans," the youth stated firmly.

"Such an excuse," Hitler exploded. "And if your great grandfather was a bandit, your grandfather a thief and your father a murderer, what then do you believe you would be?"

"I believe, Leader," the boy answered, "that in this case I surely would be a Nazi!"

Oakland Strikers Strong for Union

(By a Worker Correspondent)

OAKLAND.—The strike of the Young spring factory workers on High street in Oakland has reached a deadlock, the company having proved viciously reactionary by withdrawing recognition and accusing the strikers of being forced or intimidated to join the union.

To prove this false, a meeting was called at which 208 took a vote, and only six were for the company—the six who had been suspected of taking reports of meetings to the company. The others were strong for the union.

One of the wives declared that her husband would look for work somewhere else if the union is not recognized, rather than go back to break another in to take his job, which would be sure to happen as he is known as a strike leader.

Licensed Crew In San Pedro Victory

SAN PEDRO, June 3.—Licensed crew of two freighters, the *Exilonia* and the *Excelsior*, won their strike for higher wages here yesterday after a month on the picket lines.

Owners of the freighters, the Export Company of New York, finally capitulated and agreed to pay West Coast wages to the members of the National Organization of Masters, Mates and Pilots and the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association.

The ships are to sail this week for San Francisco, carrying together a total of 3200 tons of structural steel for the Golden Gate bridge.

Both ships are chartered by the Calmar Line, which last week reported the strike had been "settled."

F.D.R. War Program Approved by Senate

WASHINGTON.—The Roosevelt war preparations program moved through the Senate, with legislation passed fixing the peace-time air strength of the U. S. Army at 2200 planes. The bill now returns to the House, which had fixed a figure of 4000 war planes.

Present strength of the army's air force is 1800 planes.

The Senate also oked a bill authorizing approximations of \$33,557,135 for construction work at army posts throughout the country. A third bill passed by the Senate would allow an increase in officer strength from 415 to 600 in the engineers' corps. Both bills now go to the House.

War Department To Build Monster Ship

SAN FRANCISCO, June 4.—Another War Department contract was let to the huge Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, subsidiary of Bethlehem Steel Corporation here, for construction of a hopper dredge at a cost of \$647,000.

The dredge will be built at the old Union Iron Works plant at 20th and Illinois streets, where two U. S. Navy destroyers have been under construction for the last six months.

It will be Diesel-powered, sea-going and the largest of its kind on the Coast, and will be used by the army engineer's office here for dredging operations up and down the Coast, chiefly in smaller harbors. Approximately 250 days will be required for its construction.

American artists have decided to boycott Mussolini's international show in Venice this summer.

PATRIOTISM BY LAW!



Police authorities in Battle Creek, Mich., say they're going to make a "patriot" out of Dan Keeler (left), local truck driver. A judge decided Keeler had mistreated the stars and stripes so now he has to salute the flag at the police headquarters as the janitor sends it up the mast each day at dawn.

Fight to Live Where They Please

* * * * *

FORCED TO STAY IN BARRACKS

* * * * *

Fort Peck Workers On the Move

By A Worker Correspondent
FORT PECK, Mont.—The men in the barracks at Fort Peck Dam want the right to live where they please.

They have to live in the barracks in order to hold a job. When you sign up they are asked, "Will you live in the barracks?"

Telegrams and letters were sent various "big shots" especially the two Senators. This brought about a war department "investigation" which proved a whitewash.

CARD CAMPAIGN

The Great Falls "Tribune" was asked why it didn't print releases from the union and it was requested they put a reporter on the job. Unfortunately both local and traveling representatives of the "Tribune" were "too busy."

A post card campaign concentrated on Senator Murray was started by two or three hundred men at the last meeting, continued by means of 3000 circulars explaining what the recent mass meeting had done.

A mass meeting attended by 500 to 600 men voted a state-wide labor boycott of the Great Falls "Tribune" unless adequate publicity is given. A postcard campaign to Colonel Larkin's superior also was started.

The postcards say, "Make barracks optional" and will create quite an impression, even more than the petition we just sent him.

Living in the barracks is expensive—about \$35 a month. One man who used to get \$3 a month on relief wants to know where the extra \$32 comes when the government is on the receiving end.

A good deal of money could be saved by moving out, especially by those who could double up in shacks. Many men find they have no surplus at the end of the month.

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The Senate also oked a bill authorizing approximations of \$33,557,135 for construction work at army posts throughout the country. A third bill passed by the Senate would allow an increase in officer strength from 415 to 600 in the engineers' corps. Both bills now go to the House.

The double bunks were the last straw. No man likes to be herded together with 23 others. And just as they were beginning to get hardened to it 16 more men were dumped into some quarters and a man put on top of them. If he turns over the bed rocks.

"DUMP BUNKS" When the double bunks were put in the men began to boil. In a number of cases the double bunks were taken apart and dumped outside. The "Culprits" were escorted off the project without waiting for a pink slip.

The Federal Union, newly chartered by the A. F. of L., started calling mass meetings. A federal union can take in a man from any craft; it is an industrial union.

A committee saw Colonel Larkin, chief engineer on the project. The telephone girl took the names of the committee and the leader was excluded because he had been on a committee last November which protested wage

complaints.

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WORKER RAPS CONDITIONS IN BEET FIELDS

Slaves for Three Days After Paying Dollar for Job and Comes Out With Forty Cents

By a Worker Correspondent

STOCKTON, Calif.—I want to tell you about conditions in the beet fields around Stockton, and maybe you can bring it to the attention of somebody who would help us get organized. It's only one ranch I'm talking about but conditions are pretty much the same everywhere.

After working a week out of the "Skidrow" I thought I'd get a steady job. I paid the Standard Employment office \$1 for the job. I was to get 25 cents an hour and pay \$1 a day board. I got out in the evening. They charged me 35 cents for a supper that wasn't half as good as 15 cent meals in Stockton.

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10 CENTS PER DAY

About 20 men were there, sleeping in an old shed. There wasn't any way to take a bath or wash clothes except in a bucket. The next day we got up at 4 o'clock. We worked four hours and finished a field. The boss said we'd have to lay around a while because he wasn't ready to begin another field. I only got in six hours that day—\$1.50, just enough to pay my board. And after paying 35 cents for the supper the night before, I had just 10 cents coming.

The dust on the peat land is awful, and you can't get it off with a bucket of water. All the men were itchy with sores from scratching. But I stuck it out for three days. When I quit I had \$1.40 coming. Taking out the \$1 for employment fee, I had just 40 cents to show for three days work.

The upper deck was covered with gravelite, special lightweight material, resulting in a saving on the entire bridge of 16,000 tons, or the weight of 10,000 automobiles.

On the lower deck normal hard rock concrete, 6½ inches thick, is used for the truck lanes.

CLEVELAND, O.—With Hearst-Liberty League atmosphere, the national convention of the Republican Party will convene here next Tuesday, June 9th, in a big public auditorium recently renovated by WPA workers.

Campaign headquarters have been set up for various candidates for the presidential nomination, and the Republican Party's national headquarters has been moved to the last meeting, continued by means of 3000 circulars explaining what the recent mass meeting had done.

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rock concrete, 6½ inches thick, is used for the truck lanes.

Public Works and Unemployed Union members on this job are anxious to get a strong grievance committee together. With the support of the other workers this can be accomplished.

"Facing the lay-off by the middle of next month, the men have a definite need for organized action now," said one worker.

Other workers who have figured it out for themselves are wondering what they are going to do after this "private" employment ends. They know that agricultural workers are sought at 20 cents an hour.

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—More than 20,000 persons have been removed from the relief rolls on order of Director Harold Pomeroy of the Los Angeles County Relief Administration and many forced into agricultural fields. Many of them, physically unfit for this nature, must either accept agricultural work as directed by California State Employment Service or be denied relief.

The "service" is now attempting to force 1,000 workers from the relief rolls into the cherry and cotton sections of the state.

C. OF C. HEAD RESIGNS

BOSTON—(FP)—Because the United States Chamber of Commerce stubbornly refuses to face the fact that wage earners must be given larger purchasing power if American industry is ever to become prosperous, Edward A. Filene, liberal Boston merchant, has announced his resignation from the big business body. Filene was one of the founders of the Chamber of Commerce movement but in recent years has sharply criticized its reactionary policies.

The revival of these examinations indicates the growing trend toward war preparations by the army, under direction of the federal administration.

To qualify as warrant officer, soldiers must have served at least nine and one-half years, at least two of which must have been in the grade of staff sergeant. Warrant officers rank highest of enlisted men, but below second lieutenants.

"THERE'S MONEY FOR WAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 2.—The Senate approved another big appropriation for war preparations here yesterday. The bill provides \$33,675,135 for a four-year construction program at Army posts throughout the country. It now goes to the House.

RESCUE THE DATE

CELEBRATION

4th of July

PICNIC

SATURDAY, JULY 4TH, 1936

at

BIG OAKS PICNIC GROUNDS

Portola Road, 2 miles west of

Menlo Park

Benefit: East Bay Workers' Training School.

U. A. P.

RESERVE THE DATE

CELEBRATION

Seeing RED

By Michael Quin

THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD

"I will tell you the history of the world," said the old sailor.

The children, assembled on the steps of his shack, were enthusiastic but doubtful. "You can't do that," said one little boy. "It would take you all year and then you wouldn't be finished."

"So you might think," said the old man, with assurance, "but there really ain't much to it. A thousand years is just a minute on the great wrist watch of eternity."

"First off, the world was only ozone and slime—acres and acres of muck and mud—and it was millions of years before man rose up out of the slosh and walked the earth on two legs."

"He didn't amount to much. He was a pee-wee among animals. But he was crafty."

"There was elephants big as houses and prehistoric monsters that made earthquakes when they walked, and they ate up everything in sight."

"Most of the weaker animals was being exterminated wholesale, and man would have gone the way of the rest, except he got wise and organized."

"Instead of being gluttonous individuals like the monsters, men banded together in organizations called tribes. They fought their battles together and shared the results of their hunting, and pretty soon they were stronger and more powerful than all the other animals."

"The tribes got bigger and bigger and they learned how to use fire, and to cook, and to make weapons and tools, and to train animals to help them do their work. They built their own houses instead of living in caves and they grew their food on farms instead of hunting it in the forest. The tribes settled down and became kingdoms."

"The chiefs of the tribes became kings and ruled over the lands by the strength of their armies. Every king was as powerful as his army and they was always at war with each other and conquering each other."

"You see, a king was exactly like a gangster. He kept a big gang which was his army and he made the people pay to support it. He collected taxes and tribute from the people just the same as a gangster collects 'protection' money. A gangster goes to a man in business and says, 'You pay me a certain amount of money every week or else I'll wreck your place. On the other hand, if you make your payments regular, I'll give you protection from other gangs.' That's how the kings operated."

"Finally there grew up a class of men who were in between the kings and the workers. They was neither one thing nor the other, but they had a clever scheme. They had a new system of collecting tribute from the people. Instead of shaking them down at the point of a gun, these men would buy things for one price and sell it for a higher price and make money that way. After a while, they discovered they could hire men to make things, and then turn round and sell the things for more than it cost to hire the man or buy the materials."

"This turned out to be a better racket than even the kings were working. These new kind of people were called the bourgeoisie. They dragged in money so fast they made the kings look like pikers."

"Then these bourgeoisie decided, 'Why should we pay protection to this gangster king? Why don't we have our own army and our own navy and conquer new lands for ourselves? We don't need this king. He's just a blood sucker!'

"The people was fed up with kings too, so these bourgeoisie stirred up revolutions, like the king's armies, organized armies of their own, and declared the nations democracies or republics."

"Now," said the bourgeoisie, "we are all free men. We'll run our own country by vote and the ballot box and men are free to carry on their businesses without having to pay tribute to a king. And they wrote careful laws to protect the rights of private property."

"Right away there was such pandemonium of buying and selling and manufacturing and marketing, and hiring and firing, and putting across deals as was never seen before. The bourgeoisie was busy making the most of their racket. They was buying and selling with both hands, each one trying to collect more profit tribute than the other."

"It didn't last very long because the racket wasn't sound. In order to make their profits, the bourgeoisie, or capitalists, had to sell the goods for more than they paid in wages and more than they paid for materials. The only place they could sell the goods was back to the workers. The workers didn't have enough money to buy."

"This went on for some time. There was wars and depressions and wholesale bankruptcies and poverty and unemployment, and the people began to get fed up with it. The workers discovered that when they went to work for a capitalist, it was the same as if they handed the capitalist a \$10 bill and got a \$5 bill in return. Because the capitalist immediately took the result of their work and turned it into a \$10 bill—or tried to. This thing of \$5 pay for \$10 work was the only way

The Ballyhoo Farce of Housing in America Under Roosevelt "Plans"

PWA, HOLC, FHA, Have Given Relief Only to Bankers

(Labor Research Association)

In 1934 the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce made a survey of housing conditions in this country. The survey covered 64 cities in 4 states; it covered 2,633,135 dwelling units in 1931,055 buildings, and 9,074,781 people living in these units.

The investigators discovered that: Seventeen per cent of the dwellings are overcrowded; 60 per cent were in need of repairs; 30.4 per cent had no gas for cooking; 24.5 per cent had no tubs or showers; 17.3 per cent had no private indoor toilet; 9.4 per cent had no electricity.

On the question of rents the survey revealed that of the 3,000,000 city dwelling families, 78 per cent paid less than \$30 per month and 40 per cent paid less than \$15 per month.

A PWA report publicized in June, 1935, stated that 6,000,000 non-farm and 5,000,000 farm houses are "definitely sub-standard, the two constituting more than 36 per cent of our total housing."

BALLYHOO REMEDY

It is this situation the New Deal Administration, early in its existence, ostensibly set out to remedy. The Roosevelt clique talked long and loud about "slum clearance" and "low rental housing projects." The Public Works Administration (PWA) was the first agency delegated to improve housing conditions.

But, in a brief recently submitted to Roosevelt by the National Housing Conference, it is pointed out that major federal agencies spent approximately \$6,500,000,000. Yet, only 1 per cent of this sum, or \$61,000,000 has been of genuine aid in low rental housing. Part of this sum is represented in seven private projects to which PWA allotted \$12,000,000.

When these new projects are completed they will provide living quarters for only 3285 families! All these projects are built and owned by private agencies and rents will be above what

the capitalists could make profit. If they gave \$10 pay for \$10 work, they would just break even.

"So the people began to say to themselves, 'Why should we pay profits to these capitalists? Why don't we own the land and factories ourselves and run them without profits?' Why should we be wracked with hunger and worry and never be able to meet our bills when we are growing more food than we need and making more clothes than we can wear? We don't need this capitalist. He's just a blood sucker!'

"When the capitalists heard this, they were scared stiff. This is our civilization, they said. 'We built it and we run it.'

"They didn't build it and they didn't run it. They just thought they did because they owned all the finances."

They started wars and made laws to prevent the workers from organizing, and threw leaders in jail, and tried every way they knew how to stop the people. But it was no good.

"One by one, the nations had revolutions, in which the people organized and took over the lands and industries and ruled by soviets. It was a bitter period of struggle, but they established socialism and that was the end of rackets to make money out of other people's work."

The John Smiths



most employed workers will be able to pay. Slum Dwellers will not even have the traditional "look-in."

A total of \$150,000,000 was set aside under PWA for housing. But if this entire sum had been used to build low cost dwellings it still would have built only 50,000 homes in the entire United States. Estimated cost of building better homes for the slum dwellers of New York City alone is \$1,500,000.

HOME LOAN GYP

The Home Owners Loan Corporation (HOLC) drew \$4,750,000,000 to "Save the distressed urban homeowner whose property is mortgaged, from losing it through foreclosure."

This was a scheme which worked wonders for the bankers but did little or nothing for the "distressed homeowner." For it gave the mortgage holder (banks, insurance companies, etc.) good 4 per cent negotiable bonds in exchange for the defaulted mortgage. The old mortgage was then replaced by a new one which was usually larger because it included back taxes and interest which the homeowner had not been able to pay. As a result, the homeowner was indebted to the HOLC instead of to the bank or insurance firm.

The HOLC relief was "banker relief."

But homeowners were subjected to excessive charges and ruthless foreclosure. The federal government today is the biggest real estate interest in the country and, according to Matthew Napear, chairman of the Consolidated Home and Farm Owners Mortgage Committee the federal government, as a result of foreclosures, has come into possession of 2963 homes.

John Fahey, president of the HOLC says: "The HOLC has become the largest single holder of urban home mortgages in the world."

The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) was created under the National Housing Act, passed in June, 1934. On the surface it has three functions. First, it lends money to homeowners induced to make repairs.

Second, it proposes to finance and insure "economic" mortgages. The FHA, in other words, guarantees its member banks and mortgage companies against loss on its "Economic" or profitable mortgages. The HOLC relieved the banks and mortgage firms of their "uneconomic" or unprofitable investments.

SAME BALONEY

Third, the FHA will loan money, up to \$10,000,000 to private firms for the purpose of constructing 'low-rental' projects. This works the same as it did under PWA—the homes built in this manner are bound to rent for more than the average working American can afford to pay.

The Roosevelt slum clearance and low rental housing program started in 1933 fulfilled none of its rosy promises. It produced dwellings for only a few thousands of families and in nearly every case rents were too high for the average person. But it rescued the mortgage banks and other real estate

institutions from bankruptcy by giving them three to four billion dollars in exchange for more than 1,000,000 worthless mortgages.

Now the government, according to the New York Times, February 15, 1936, will not interest itself further in the housing problem. Roosevelt, says

the Times, would be "unwilling to approve any appropriation of much more than \$10,000,000 for such a program (real housing) this year."

Roosevelt's advisers, according to the Times have developed one fundamental as to low-cost housing and slum clearance, "namely, that it is not essentially a federal job."

The President's advisers moreover are convinced that "private industry should be encouraged to continue the acceleration in building . . . and that it should be protected in every reasonable way from federal competition."

DIARY OF A CLASS-CONSCIOUS SEAMAN!

By Le Mae

CHAPTER IX.

The Third Mate got drunk in Honolulu. Last night on watch he declared himself to the old man. He was promptly busted to junior officer. The old man's log book will probably read, "Officer reported on watch intoxicated—sent below."

The opinion of the crew gives another slant to it.

"The third mate is the only regular guy on that bridge," said Morton, who has been on the ship quite awhile, at the show table when we learned the news from the bridge watch. "He wasn't so damn proud of his one stripe that he couldn't take a drink with the crew."

"Sure, that guy used to come right in the fo'c'sle and talk to us," the little Italian piped up.

"Kind of lousy of the old man to break him. That guy had to do a lot of yessing before he got that berth. And now to bust him so quick!" One of the boys who is studying for his license spoke up between attacks on a tough piece of breakfast steak.

"Yeh, and the old man had plenty under his belt, himself, last night," another bridge hand stated emphatically.

"Maybe it wasn't the liquor. Maybe it was what the third mate said."

* * * * *

Gloom, mingled with a feeling of treachery and desertion reigns in the fo'c'sle. Our cat—the one whose proletarian instinct we so proudly hailed—has forsaken her class. To add insult to our deep injury, she left us, not for the region of the first class, but for the petty officers' hangout.

On calculating second thought, maybe (we are trying to excuse her) the food in the petty officers' mess proved to be too great an enticement.

* * * * *

Our meeting on the food question obviously reached the ears of the chief steward. The last few meals have been a little better. But it still has a long way to go.

Held a unit meeting this afternoon. Paxton's remark about a stoopigeeon aboard ship was borne out. At this time an exposé in the paper will do more harm than good.

Company received the steamboat inspector's okay to sail the ship without drydocking, according to one of the quartermasters.

If this is true—and it undoubtedly is—then I'll amend my wish about old man Dollar to include those inspectors who "okayed" the vessel for this voyage. A cold, wet bunk might change their minds.

Records produced at current Federal Communications Commission hearings showed that company executives made up only 0.7 per cent of the total number of pensioners, but received 8.5 per cent of the amount paid out in pensions.

Thirty-three executives averaged \$903 a month in pensions, while 2,594 employees averaged only \$92 a month and 2,300 pensioners received only \$36 a month.

Between 1920 and 1934, 1,270,000 employees had resigned, been fired, or laid off, but only 5,588 were added to A. T. & T.'s pension rolls.

The pension system applies to employees 65 years of age, after 20 years' service, and is based on average earnings during the last 10 years' service. More than 200 workers who went out on strike, however, lost their service credit.

One office manager received \$243 a month after 32 years, but a janitor's monthly stipend was only \$68 after 32 years.

The company and its subsidiaries have been known to fire workers—not executives—nearing their pension age. For example, Harry Damon, employee of A. T. & T.'s 99% per cent owned Western Electric Company, was fired in June, 1933, after 17 years of faithful service, just three years after receiving a letter of congratulations from the plant manager for his services. Damon took a cut of \$5 a week to work for Western Electric, being induced by promises that the company's pension plan would care for him in his old age!

But take the case of Walter Gifford, who received \$206,000 a year salary as president of Tel & Tel, and who is now eligible to retire at a pension of \$60,000 a year. Every year Gifford remains after his 31 years' service to date, adds \$2060 to this sum.

Even in 1933, 18 Tel and Tel officials averaged \$48,000 each in salaries per year and another 57 averaged \$20,000 or more apiece, forecasting the juicy pensions they will receive on retirement.

Important to remember is that in annual reports to stockholders, the company gives the total number of pensioners and total paid out in pensions. The average thus seems relatively high—in 1935 about \$60 a month. Until now we have not had figures on amounts going to executives, although it was known a year ago of the fraudulent nature of claims made by A. T. & T. for its pension plan.

During the past six months, 79 Jews have been killed and more than 500 wounded in anti-Semitic riots in Poland.

People's Health

BY FRANKLIN E. BISSELL, M.D.

The following letter appeared in the Letter Box of Medical Economics:

To the Editor:

Theoretically, it may be possible for a patient to expect personal, individual service in a clinic. In practice, however, it can never be obtained unless one demands that every doctor be an idealist, dedicated entirely to humanity—even as the minister and religious leader is supposed to be but seldom is.

The consideration is very simple. Some hundred or more patients gather at a clinic to which a number of physicians give, say, about three hours a day each. They get no pay themselves, although every clerk, scrubwoman, handyman, and nurse who is supposed to be a part of this humanitarian ensemble does get paid.

Do these doctors attend that clinic simply for humanistic and idealistic reasons? They may make the pretense that they do, but it is not so. Some of them want to gain experience. Most of them attend because they think that the clinic connections will give them a vague "advantage" in the way of professional standing over those who do not have, and perhaps do not want, such a connection.

This "advantage" is, of course, purely ephemeral and a sham. Yet medical men talk themselves into the belief that it gives them an indefinable something. Actually, they hate the place. They hate its surroundings, its atmosphere, the necessity for rushing patients along as through a mill. Nevertheless, they hold on because they don't know it and is continually attempting to hobnob with the gang.

When, in answer to his question, I said I was writing for a workers' paper he remarked, "Huh, a Communist paper."

* * * * *

We have run into some real bad weather. I woke up this morning to find my bunk sopping wet and a steady drip of water hitting my face. The deck was full of water. Goldberg was stretched out on the table. His bunk was sodden. Across from me, two others were sound asleep—and water dripping on them from leaky rivets overhead.

The other fo'c'sle was in even worse condition. Every time the ship pitched a foot of water slopped its way across the deck, taking boots, shoes and blankets with it. The heat had been turned off and both fo'c'sles were miserably cold.

"She's worse than a sailing

First Issue of American Youth's Militant Magazine Gains Praise

The first issue of the *Champion of Youth* reveals a vigorous youth publication which should become the voice of the young generation in America today.

Among the contributors to this popularly written and well illustrated publication are: Governor Olson, who writes about the plight of youth, the need for the American Youth Act and the failure of the Democrats and Republicans to answer the needs of the youth; John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers' Union and head of the Committee on Industrial Organization, who writes about the need for industrial unionism in the modern age of mass production; Jack Conroy and Grace Lumpkin, who contribute short stories; Angelo Herndon, who writes about the need for a united youth league which will unite all youth who see the need for a new social order based on production for use and not for profit; Harold Ward, who writes a startling expose about "M" day or the war mobilization plans of the American government; James Wechsler, author of *Revolt on the Campus*, who writes about the Veterans of Future Wars and describes his interview with its leader at Princeton.

Interviews with Joe Louis and Max Schmeeling will satisfy any American sports fan, just as the article by Granville Hicks on his book *John Reed*, amounts to a little history.

In a letter to the editors, John L. Lewis writes: "... I think that this is a meritorious project. It is my belief that the destiny of the United States will, to a great degree, lie in the hands of that generation which is now coming to maturity. ... Upon the solution of the problems which now confront us will depend the future existence of this civilization, and the burden of such a solution must lie most heavily upon the shoulders of the young men and women of this country. I hope your magazine will assist in bringing these young people the realization of their duty and their responsibility to the nation."

De end the Soviet Union against the attack of Hitler and Mussolini, Japan and Poland.

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WHAT ARE YOU READING?

YOUTH

That famous "younger generation" which frock-coated professors address on Graduation Day is rapidly becoming a "problem." Even Roosevelt in his election talks mentions the "younger generation," although he fails to offer it anything.

Youth fights wars. But in 1936 youth demands peace and security. That's why 300,000 high school and college students came out in anti-war strikes in America this year. "Youth Demands Peace," by James Lerner, price 5 cents, tells something about the real "young generation," although he fails to offer it anything.

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In Soviet Russia they're building a new world. The youth is taking a major part in this building process. Happiest youth in the world can be found in the U. S. S. R. "Building a New World," by V. Chemadov, with a foreword by George Soule, price 5 cents, tells the story of the youth in the land of Socialism.

PALESTINE

When trouble first broke out between Arabs and Jews in Palestine one old friend, W. R. Hearst, put one of his pen prostitutes busy writing a series of "articles" designed to throw all the blame for the trouble on the Communist Party of Palestine. It's an old Hearstian trick, this business of deliberately confusing an issue in order to slander those who propose bona fide solutions.

Paul Novick has written two pamphlets on the situation in Palestine. "Palestine, The Communist Position, The Colonial Question," price 5 cents, tells the truth. This pamphlet shows that the Palestine situation is nothing more than further evidence of the sharpening of the world-wide class struggle about which Karl Marx wrote so clearly in 1848.

"Zionism Today," by the same author, price 10 cents, is a series of questions and answers on the Zionist movement. Perhaps too little is known among non-Jews about the Zionists. The questions you have been asking and those your friends have asked of you are answered in this booklet.

ORGANIZED LABOR

Hundreds of thousands of railroad workers face loss of their jobs because capitalism is seeking higher profits in the railroad industry. The proposed railway consolidation is not desired by the rank and file of the railway unions, needless to say.

"Revolt in the Railway Unions," by the Railroad Brotherhoods Unity Movement, price 5 cents, perhaps does not go into the proposed consolidation movement but it does show that the railway workers are struggling for consolidation, for industrial unionism. A strong rank and file railway union never would have allowed the consolidation movement to gain such headway as it has without a fierce struggle.

WAR AND FASCISM

American munition makers not only are arming America to the hilt but they are furnishing the guns and the bullets and the poison gas that will be used against American workers if war breaks out. All this comes under the heading of "National Defense" for which the New Deal Administration is spending billions of dollars this year. "National Defense," by John Franklin, price 5 cents, tells you something about this subterfuge of the du Ponts and the Hearsts and Morgans and the rest.

Women raise the kids who become soldiers. Women are Red Cross nurses, women do practically everything that men do in time of war. Nowadays however women are joining their husbands on the picket lines. Women are tramping their own picket lines. Any fascist-minded boss will tell you this is "no good." Hitler is authority for the statement that women's place is in the kitchen.

"Women, War and Fascism," by Dorothy McConnell, price 5 cents, expresses some of this revolt among women that is surging forward.

The Seventh Congress of the Communist International, held in Moscow in the fall of 1935, had much to say about war and fascism. "The Work of the Seventh Congress," by D. Z. Manuisky, price 10 cents, sums up majority of the resolutions and discussions of the Congress. The great fund of literature centering around the decisions of the Seventh Congress has been greatly neglected by Communist Party members in District 13. Some of the most puzzling aspects of the world situation today can be made clear by a reading of this literature.

The Movie Guide

Why waste your money and your leisure time on movies that are hopeless flops? Always consult the Western Worker guide before attending a picture. Neither our brief reviews nor our checklist are intended as penetrating political analysis of the pictures. They will enable you to avoid the worst and pick out the best.

RECOMMENDED

"THE GHOST GOES WEST"—Satire on American millionaire's hobbies.

"THREE WOMEN"—Soviet film.

"WE ARE FROM KRONSTADT"—Soviet film.

"MODERN TIMES, Charlie Chaplin's latest.

"THE STORY OF LOUIS PASTEUR, starring Paul Muni.

"THESE THREE," with Miriam Hopkins, Merle Oberon and Bette Granger.

"THE MILKY WAY," with Harold Lloyd.

"MR. DEEDS GOES TO TOWN," exceptionally good. Don't miss it.

"THE COUNTRY DOCTOR," fine performance by Jean Hersholt.

"THE BOHEMIAN GIRL," with Laurel and Hardy. Good comedy.

"MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY," good sea picture.

SKIP IT LIST

(Not worth seeing)

"GIVE US THIS NIGHT"—Jan Kiepura in a sickly musical.

"HOUSE OF A THOUSAND CANDLES"—A poor mystery melodrama.

"ROAD GANG"—A sloppy imitation of better films.

"LE BON HEUR"—A French brainstorms.

"DON'T BET ON LOVE"—Raymond Lamy.

"THE WALKING DEAD"—A horror flop.

"TIMES SQUARE PLAYBOY"—Warren Williams in a time waster.

"AMATEUR GENTLEMEN"—Silly. A waste of time and money. Pass it up.

"CAPTAIN JANUARY"—Shirley Temple is given every opportunity to show how cute she can be. Depends whether you like this sort of thing.

"UNDER TWO FLAGS"—Has a good cast, but is nothing to rave over. If you miss it, you miss nothing.

**Steel Workers Ask
Union Wage Rates**

NEW YORK, May 30.—Steel workers yesterday presented a request to the Board of Supervisors asking for the prevailing union wage standard on county flood control projects.

After lengthy discussion the request was referred to C. H. Howell, chief flood control engineer.

The prevailing union wage demanded by the steel workers is \$9 a day for reinforced steel men and \$10 for foremen. The county is paying \$8 and \$9 a day.

SEAMAN KILLED

NEW YORK CITY.—Seaman A. Ricana, 30, Filipino, from the S.S. California, was killed when an automobile crashed through the boarding of an excavation in Brooklyn, struck a sand pile and stopped on the shoring over the pit. Another seaman from the ship was critically injured.

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